THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Hampton & Co.) MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 218

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

Attorney General Stanberry was expected in Washington Friday evening last.

General Grant is daily inaugurating retrenchments in the War Department.

The report that General Robert E Lee passed through Washington a day or two since, on his way North, is without foundation.

Trouble is feared at the Maryland election on the 18th instant. The President has been waited upon by a Radical delegation from that State, and so informed.

It is said that the coast range of mountains in California is being rapidly stripped of its forests of redwood trees, and in consequence the country is rapidly drying up and becoming barren.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland recently decorated with medals those members of the Irish police who distinguished themselves during the late Fenian outbreak.

There will probably be a general attendance of the Diplomatic corps at Auti[illegible] week, and the prospect is that [illegible] racers will accompany the Pres[illegible]

Two young wo[illegible] an ex-cursion party, [illegible] were caught in the co[illegible] comforting [illegible] and each of them l[illegible] only a pla[illegible]

A delegation o[illegible] notice th[illegible] ed by ex-Governo[illegible] by the fir[illegible] of the Democratic C[illegible] ying to [illegible] Friday, and had a[illegible] on political matters.

A faction of the Radi[illegible] have nominated another candida[illegible] in the person of H. G. Scovail. M. [illegible] has also concluded to run. This makes four Radical Richmonds in the field.

Two politicians named John Blanvett, Republican, and John Fiting, Democrat, had a desperate encounter on Monday night at Newton, Long Island, about the California election, in the course of which Fiting was dangerously injured.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, referring to the opal mania among the ladies, says a Russian princess has recently spread the report that opals are the surest and truest soothsayers that ever woman consulted in harrowing doubt.

The young wife of a Mr. Senstoiler, of Seneca county, Ohio, while confined to her bed, was brutally outraged by a couple of black fiends, during a temporary absence of her husband. Her life is still despaired of. The scoundrels are still at large.

There was a brilliant race over the Association Course at Louisville, day before yesterday, between Lancaster and Lee Paul, in which the former was the victor, making the quickest two-mile heat ever run—in 3:35¼—and beating the famous time of Asteroid, one and a quarter seconds! Lancaster is the property of Mr. Alexander.

In 1832 an association was formed in Cincinnati, called the "Last Man's Society." It was composed of seven young men, who agreed to dine together once a year as long as any one of them lived. On the twenty-second anniversary the "last man" was left alone to fulfill the sacred obligation he had assumed. He still lives, and has survived his companions for ten years.

Some children at Hornitos, in California, recently annoyed some Chinamen, by throwing stones among them, when one of the Chinamen fired a pistol, wounding an infant seventeen months old. The Chinaman was arrested and imprisoned at night, but early in the morning was found dead, hanging to a portion of the building.

C. L. Vallandigham made a speech at Ripley, Ohio, one day last week, in which he said he had seen a letter from Thad. Stevens to President Johnson, asking for the release of Clement C. Clay, in which Stevens said that no man could be legally and constitutionally convicted of treason, and that, therefore, the sooner these men were let go the better.

General Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed the service in 1862, had an interview with the President to-day, and presented an appeal for a new investigation of his case, on the ground that new and important evidence favorable to him had been discovered. His application was indorsed by Senators Wilson, Foster, Sherman and Harris, General Banks, Horace Greeley and Ex-Governor Curtin.

Mr. John Hopkins, the Baltimore millionaire, who is emulating Mr. Peabody in benevolent donations, is worth twenty millions of dollars. He has just endowed a hospital for poor white and colored people, and also an institute to educate poor children. Mr. Hopkins is a bachelor and a Quaker. He is about Mr. Peabody's age. Other donations are expected. His present income is nearly three hundred thousand per annum. He is still in active business, and a useful citizen of Baltimore.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 13th says that Captain Isanno, of the brig Lizabel, at Galveston, from Swan Island, reports August 13, off Cape Antonio, bearing northwest twenty miles, spoke brig Nellie Mitchell, from Aspinwall for Swan Island, with all hands on board sick with fever. The Nellie Mitchell had been drifting about the ocean for fourteen days, sailing in that time six hundred miles, with no, one able to steer the vessel or drive the pumps. Captain Isanno sent his second mate on board, and kept company with him until near Key West, at which port the Nellie Mitchell put in.

General Sherman, on the 12th, received a telegram from the commander at Fort Laramie, stating that hostile Indians will not come in to meet the Commissioners at that point, at the time expected. They will send in runners to listen to propositions to be made, as they fear that some trap will be sprung, and suspect bad faith. If they are satisfied that the Commissioners are acting in good faith, then the hostile chiefs will come in and hold a council in the full of the moon in November. Under this aspect of affairs the Commissioners will hold a meeting to settle upon what course to pursue.

The Louisville *Courier* says "that Ben. Butler recently stated that Senator Wade had denied the agrarian speech attributed to him, and, as he had denied it, hundreds could not make the people believe that he did. A high indorsement of the Senator's veracity. At the same time, Butler took ground in favor of paying off the national debt with greenbacks and taxing the bonds. A few days before, Wade made a speech at Portsmouth, Ohio, of which Butler had not heard, in which he told his audience that any man who would talk about paying the debt in greenbacks and taxing bonds would steal a sheep. In the case of Butler he was not far out of the way."

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* telegraphs from Washington, on the 12th, that the letter (marked private) of August 24th, from General Grant to General Sickles, is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as his letter on the removal of Sheridan. He speaks in strong terms of Binckley's sophistries and rhetoric, and declares himself in full accord with the ends that Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says in substance that he is no lawyer, and therefore, even if he had not been restrained by his position as a soldier, he could not have answered the legal arguments brought forward in the Cabinet; but he is satisfied that the spirit of the reconstruction act, if not its letter, justified Sickles in the course he took.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SATURDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Facts and Fancies From Washington.

The Indian War on the Plains.

More Depredations—Operations of the Commissioners.

The Yellow Fever at Key West.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Gold opened at 144¾, advanced to 144⅝, and has since declined to 144⅜. Cotton dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—An Omaha dispatch says a telegram from the special agent at Fort Laramie reports one hundred and seventy lodges of the Northern Arapahoe Indians, under Little Shield, offer to surrender if the Government will protect them and feed their families. Orders have been issued to accept the terms.

A Salt Lake train was attacked some days since on Big Laramie river. The men formed behind their wagons and repulsed the Indians with a loss of several killed.

A fight occurred between the whites and Arapahoe Indians on Green river, on the 28th ultimo, in which ten of the allies were killed. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were in the middle park.

A band of indians made a raid on Mara, New Mexico, on the 3d instant, and killed three men, carried away five boys and drove off a lot of stock the same night. They stole also fifty or sixty mules. Colonel S. Train, the Peace Commissioner, was to leave Omaha to-day for North Platte, to meet Spotted Tail. Thence they will go to Julesburg and Denver, and be at Fort Larned on 3d October to meet the Southern Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, September 14.—A special of the 13th states that Sheridan and staff leave for Washington to-morrow via Chicago and New York.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The amount of coin in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day is $99,867,000, of which $14,673,000 were in coin certificates. The amount of currency was $45,189,000, making a total of $145,056,000.

The *Tribune's* special says Sickles has been called to Washington to confer with General Grant.

The President and Seward will positively attend the Antietam ceremonies.

Butler has left for the North.

Another special says the President considers that portion of the reconstruction act prescribing October first as the last day of registration as unconstitutional, and will raise an issue with Congress by ordering that registration be re-opened and extended.

KEY WEST, September 13.—The Cuba cable was turned over to the company on the 11th instant. Many of the crew of the Marco are dead and sick in the hospital with the fever. The only operator here is sick. There have been eighteen cases of fever, of which sixteen proved fatal. At Key West five men of the Butler relief have been to the hospital. Surgeon Sweet is sick. Nearly all the telegraph officials have had the fever. At Tortugas the fever is also increasing. There are seventeen cases in the hospital. Lieutenant Gordon is the only officer capable of doing duty.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

A Card from Mr. John Donovan.

To the Citizens of Memphis, and more especially Gas Consumers:

The vindictive spirit manifested by some of the officers of the Memphis Gas Light Company, and the nefarious practices resorted to by them for the past few days for the purpose of crushing and defeating the building of the works of the Gayoso Gas Company, has forced me, very reluctantly, to address you, and call your attention to the facts and matters in controversy between the two companies. I will refer to them in the order they have been presented. On the 9th instant I received a letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, from a reliable and truthful source that Mr. Thompson Dean, the principal stockholder and proprietor of the old gas company, called on the firm there who are supplying the castings for the Company I represent, and he (Dean) stated in substance to said firm that he intended to fight the young company before it attained its growth, and cripple and embarrass them in attaining additional stock or even collecting the sums already subscribed. The inference deduced by my correspondent are as follows: His (Dean's) threat amounts to this, he will put the price of gas low enough to crush out and extinguish the Gayoso Gas Company; having accomplished this, it is only reasonable to assume that he will afterwards, through high prices, make good his loss. He (Dean) offered to bet a thousand dollars that we will never get paid more than fifty per cenium of the value of the castings already shipped. In reply to the above, I instructed my correspondent to accept the bet of Mr. Dean. This blustr and bombast will not deter the Gayoso Gas Company from carrying the works they have commenced to completion.

The object of Mr. Dean in calling on the manufacturers of our iron must be plain to all. The contract made between the gas company and the iron company a on favorable terms as to the mode of payment, and no doubt the object was to break down the credit of the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company, and stop the supplies of castings. In this he has signally failed. I will say it for you to say, is this a fair and honorable course? We want a square, manly competition. Let you decide who is right. The letter substantiating the above facts, I hold in my possession.

You are aware that at the last two meetings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, an ordinance was passed, without a dissenting voice, for $100,000 stock to be taken by the city, on time bonds. Just as the Mayor, as he informs me, was about ordering an election, in accordance with said ordinance, a lot and windy protest came from the President and Secretary of the old gas company, claiming the exclusive right to light the city with their gas as per contract. This protest was presented to the City Attorney, whose opinion is, the city has a perfect right to take stock in the new gas company, and even build works of her own, should they deem proper, if chartered. I charge that the old company has violated its contract with the city, therefore the same can be declared null and void by the Board of Aldermen. I will refer to you as to what they have done. In 1864, when I had the honor to be a member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, I advocated and succeeded in having gas lamps put on the city landing; the gas company was appriesd of the action of the Board, but peremptorily refused to lay down the mains. The public necessity was a higher consideration with me, and I was obliged to ask the city to furnish the pipes, which was done, at the cost of thousands of dollars to them. The company have been running their gas through the mains paid for by the city, and continue to do so until this good day, without making any reduction. Again, I am informed by an alderman that the five engine houses pay at the rate of six dollars per thousand feet for gas, although the city was to be furnished for half price; It is also a notorious fact and universal cause of complaint, that the lamplights are in a very bad condition and the quality of gas very inferior. I have no doubt I can name many other instances where the contract has been broken; and forseeth this company claims exclusive rights and privileges. You have reasonably to be thankful that they have none such, and be hopeful that the incubus which has hung over you for the past ten years will soon pass away, and the enormous profits derived and enacted from you to fill the coffers of unprincipled and dishonest, having no interest in common with you, will soon be kept at home.

Again, the last and mighty effort to crush us has met with the same success as its predecessors. An injunction was applied for to restrain us from proceeding with our works, alleging in it, among other things, that we were interfering with their franchise, injuring their works, and destroying the capital they have invested. (God bless the mark!) Here is the Chancellor's *fiat* upon their bill, without a hearing on our side:

Chancery Court at Memphis—The Memphis Gas Light Company vs the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company—Fiat of the Chancellor.

Upon complainant giving bond with security in the sum of $5,000, the Clerk and Master will issue the writ of injunction restraining defendants from laying their gas pipes above those of complainants, or so near to them as to cause injury to them. I decline ordering an injunction restraining defendants from proceeding with their gas works, as I do not see that an exclusive privilege has been conferred on complainants.

(Signed) WM. M. SMITH,
Chancellor.

September 13, 1867.

State of Tennessee, Shelby county.—I, Augustus Alston, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Memphis, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of the Chancellor's fiat in the cause lately pending, wherein the Memphis Gas Light Company is complainant, and the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company defendant, as appears of record in this office.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of office, at office, September 13, 1867.

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, C. and M.

By R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

For whose benefit was the capital invested? You can answer; you have danced to the music and paid for it. Who's benefited by it?

While my company have no desire to injure the works or capital of any company unfairly, we are determined the *present prices of gas must come down.* Although the old company may suffer, perhaps your sympathy will console them for the immense losses they have bestowed upon you, should they think proper to remove their capital to a more congenial clime.

I have already in other communications directed your attention to the prices of gas in other cities, of which I presume you are familiar. I will only cite one instance: The price of gas in Cincinnati, Ohio, is two and a half dollars per thousand. Why should this great difference exist. The principal thing is in the cost of transportation of coal by river to this place.

Now as to the action of the city in taking one hundred thousand dollars in my Company. I hold that investment to be good. First. It will save her from eight thousand to ten thousand dollars a year, which is near ten per cent. interest on her bonds. Besides she will hold her stock, which I have no doubt will pay her a handsome dividend annually; *this interests all taxpayers.* Secondly. This large amount of stock will nearly enable her to have a controlling in[illegible] hence, conjointly with you in the management of and direction of the Gas Company. Thirdly—As I have received intimations that efforts will be made to buy the stock and enable the old company to get control of our works, by the above action of the Board and your holding your stock, I am sanguine that you can keep the management of the works in your own hands; this is my earnest wish and hope.

Permit me to invite your attention specially to the closing passage addressed to the city by some officers of the old company; let the qualified voters read the *profound* insult to their intelligence, viz: the language of Messrs. Williamson and [illegible]:

"We further submit as a most important, that in the present disturbed condition of the public mind, the holding of an election upon such a proposition is but the farcical transfer of responsibility from the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and its decisions at the ballot box would but prove the most personal popularity of the advocates or opponents of the measure, the advocates, having a very decided advantage in the fact that the issue were not pecuniarly affected by the augmentation of the city's bonded indebtedness, are not only the most numerous, but, as a class, instinctively, perhaps, in favor of voting for expenditures rather than to vote against it; and were the proposition for the city to take stock in a dry goods or grocery store, or any other kind of similar enterprises, they would favor the issuance of the bonds as readily as they would for the purpose of investing in Gas Company's stock.

"I will leave you to pass upon the opinion of the old company, of your fitness to vote, *if you are so free*, as alleged above, to squander the people's money, it is your right and privilege; you are the taxpayers; you have been pretty heavily taxed to pay for many years the grinding exactions of the monopoly that now insults you. If you are not pecuniarily affected by the augmentation of the city bonded indebtedness, you certainly are interested in the gas question. I have an abiding confidence, when this matter is submitted for your action, that you will give to those detractors of your good name, a merited rebuke, by your large majority vote. If the old company are afraid to trust the people with the settlement of this question, why do they demand their consumption? You can now see the estimation put upon your intelligence and votes by the men you have been supporting and furnishing to make fortunes out of you by exorbitant prices. I feel you will appreciate the high opinion they entertain of you.

We make no distinction as to who shall be benefitted by our *cheap gas;* we are hoping for rich and poor. I hope I shall see the day when the humblest of my fellow citizens will be able to enjoy the comforts of good and cheap gas.

I frequently hear on the streets said, "O! the old company are wealthy; they will bring down the price of gas so low they will crush you out." While we have no desire to bring the price down to a ruinous rate, you may rest assured we shall not shrink from the contest with our older and, as claimed, wealthy rival.

Contented we can stand the pressure. Why, every dollar of our stock is held in this city; nine-tenths by the consumers, who certainly, if their stock is not paying large dividends, the reduction in the price of gas will more than compensate them.

From an article in this city, this letter, I noticed an advertisement of the old company, stating that they will reduce the price of gas on the first of next December. This is precisely what I want; why have they not done this for the past ten years? They know and every intelligent man in the city knows, they never would have reduced prices were it not for the pressure brought to bear upon them by the erection of the new works. Should they succeed in crushing the new company how long do you suppose they will allow reduced rates? Their course in the past is a sufficient answer as to what they would do in the future. I feel you understand their objects and motives.

Regretting to occupy so much of your valuable time, but feeling that the interests involved demand it, in closing, I will reiterate what I have heretofore publicly stated, that with your co-operation, and that of the city, I will guarantee the works will be pushed through with proper energy, and There not a doubt the city will be lighted up, by next Christmas day, with good and cheap gas.

I remain, fellow citizens,
Very respectfully,
JOHN DONOVAN,
President Memphis Gayoso Gas Company.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and to the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

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Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through to all important places. Persons buying through tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 271½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM'L B. JONES,
General Superintendent.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad

TRAINS leave daily, as follows (city time): Through Express, 6:40 a.m.; Through Mail, 6:10 p.m.; Somerville Accommodation, 6:40 p.m.; Through Express, 9:40 p.m. Trains arrive as follows: Through Express, 10:35 p.m.; Through Mail, 1:40 p.m.; Somerville accommodation, except Sunday, 9:45 a.m.

Express connects at Grand Junction with afternoon train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., etc.

At Corinth, for Okolona, Columbus, Meridian, Miss., Mobile, Ala., etc.

At Decatur for Columbia, Nashville, Laville, Cincinnati etc.

At Chattanooga, for all points in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc.

Through Mail connects at Grand Junction with Trains for Bolivar, Jackson, Tenn.

At Decatur, for Athens, Ala., Pulaski, Columbia, Nashville, etc.

At Chattanooga, trains connect for same points as by express train. Baggage checked through.

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, corner Main and Second Court streets.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
A. A. BARNES, General Ticket Agent.
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Agent for the sale of E. CARVER'S COTTON GINS, WHITNEY'S IMPROVED WATER WHEEL; also, Sole Manufacturer for Kentucky, Missouri and the Southern States, of

Z. King's Patent Wrought Iron Bridges.

This Bridge is in general use in the States of Ohio, Indiana and New York, and is fast superseding all others wherever it is introduced. It can be furnished and put up for about the same price as a first class wood n bridge; is far stronger, handsomer and almost indestructible.

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King's Patent Wrought Iron Tubular Arch Bridges

HAVE been in use throughout the Northern States for the last five years, and are superseding all other kinds for Turnpikes, Common Roads and Railroads.

Hundreds have been built and put up, and, without a single exception, have verified every condition, and stood every test required of a good bridge.

Being constructed wholly of Wrought Iron, upon a plan combining in the greatest degree Economy, Durability and Strength, they cannot fail to recommend themselves to practical men.

The undersigned having acquired the Sole Right to manufacture and put up these bridges in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and the Southern States, is prepared to furnish them promptly.

Reliable and responsible Agents wanted. Circulars, lithographs and prices sent on application to

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CHARTER OAK
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☞ Prompt attention paid to all business intrusted to us. Special attention given to filling orders. Bagging, Iron Ties or Rope furnished customers at lowest market prices. sc7

F. M. WHITE, President of the Miss. and Tenn. R. R.
GEORGE F. ROGERS, Late of Gordon & Rogers.
JOHN KERR, Formerly of Augusta, Ga.
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Cotton Factors

AND

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REFERRING to our Card above, we again take this method of returning our thanks to our patrons and friends for their kind and liberal patronage he etof re extended to us, with renewed assurance of a continuance of our prompt personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, and of indefatigable exertions to promote the interest of our customers. We are prepared with a large and commodious warehouse for storing Cotton. All Cotton consigned to us will be covered by Insurance, unless otherwise instructed. One of the members of the firm will give this branch of the business his personal attention. (sc1w) JONES, BROWN & CO.

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COTTON FACTORS,

No. 228 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have a First Class Fire Proof Cotton Warehouse, in which we will store and handle our own Cotton.

We are Agents for REA & BROTHERS IRON TIES, and have on hand two hundred tons both of the Lock and Buckle Tie.

And also have a choice supply of the following articles:

1000 pieces Bagging of the Eagle, Ward & Todd brands.
300 whole and half coils Best Machine Rope.
100 bales Best Baling Twine.
500 barrels Flour, from T. Harrison down to Common Superfine.
100 casks Bacon, Clear Sides and Shoulders.
75 tierces Hams, sugar cured and plain.
150 barrels of Mess and Rump Pork.
300 kegs Best Leaf Lard.
500 packages Star Candles.
300 sacks Coffee, Choice Rio and Java.
40 hhds. Centrifugal and Porto Rico Sugar.
300 barrels Sugar, all grades.
Also, Soda, Molasses, Salt, Rice, etc. sc1

MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union Street, Up Stairs, between Front Street and Main,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Notice to Cotton Shippers & Planters

A. A. SPENCER, HILL & HURLBERT

A. A. SPENCER & CO.,

(Late of Nashville, Tenn.)

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Southeast Corner Water & Walnut Sts.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE have removed our business from Nashville, Tenn., to this place, where we will continue the

Cotton Commission Business.

Our facilities are such, we propose to be able to make it the interest of planters and shippers to give us a liberal share of their patronage, which we will always receive our prompt and car ful attention.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments, which we respectfully solicit. Our charges are as low as any reliable house.

A. A. SPENCER & CO.,
Southeast Corner Water and Walnut streets,
Cincinnati Ohio.

RALPH WORMELEY, LEVI JOY. W. S. PICKETT, J. D. USSERY

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

PRATT'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS,

ADAMS STREET, near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of WM. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans Cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may induce them to ship.

We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gum Selling, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

COTTON AND COMMISSION

R. M. Black, Memphis, Tenn.
O. G. Cameron, Late Maysville, Ky.
Jas. White, Late Maysville, Ky.

Black, Cameron & Co.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Charleston Avenue, Near M. & C. R. R. Depot, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care, and orders for provender and plantation supplies filled at shortest notice and at lowest rates. All orders left at 321 Front street will be promptly attended.

J. C. PAYNE, G. W. HUNTINGTON, H. M. PAYNE, W. H. DAMERON

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 32 Union Street, New Orleans.

Represented by General C. M. WILCOX.

D. R. LAWRENCE, Memphis. C. S. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bro., Cairo.

LAWRENCE & CARTER,

General Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

228 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

J. T. PETTIT & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

15 Union Street, Up Stairs.

MEMPHIS, TENN

JAMES D. RUFFIN, Desoto county, Miss. T. C. FINNEY, Memphis.

RUFFIN, FINNEY & CO.,

(Successors to Norment, Ruffin & Finney),

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 Union Street,

(Up stairs in Lee Block—Rooms Nos. 11 and 12),

MEMPHIS, TENN.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale and storage of Cotton and other Produce consigned to us. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. H. CASH,

Cotton and Produce FACTOR,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. HILL, Memphis. JOHN T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarns, Sheeting and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder and Printing Paper,

4 Front Street, MEMPHIS

STERLING FOWLKES, THOMAS P. ADAMS, WM. A. STEFFEY

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

(Successors to Fowlkes & Co.)

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

AGENTS for the sale of the PREMIUM COTTON GINS made by W. G. Clemons Brown & Co., Columbus, Ga. Also, agents for the GREEN RIVER WORKS MILLS Henderson, KY. Have on hand, for sale by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans.

RICHARD HANKS, J. M. KIRTLEY. W. J. PORTER, WM. M. HANKS.

HANKS, PORTER & CO.,

(BAYLOR R. STEWART, Traveling Agent.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 45 VINE STREET.

CINCINNATI, O.

ALFRED T. LACEY, R. L. McGHEE

LACEY & M'GHEE,

222 Front Street, Memphis,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

Dealers in Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

☞ Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Barging, Rope and Iron Ties, Groceries and Plantation Supplies. sc13

SAMUEL H. RICHARDSON,

(Late of Banks, Hamilton & Co.)

General Commission Merchant,

No. 18 City Buildings,

SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. M. STANLEY, MOODY C. KING, J. H. SMITH

STANLEY, KING & SMITH,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Front Street, Up Stairs

MEMPHIS TENN.

J. W. A. JONES & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 263 Front Street, Up Stairs.

☞ Prompt attention given to all consignments.

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 320 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to custom rs at low est t market price sc6

COTTON AND COMMISSION

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Pitman. E. F. ESTES, Late Horton, Estes & Co.

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

(Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

Office, 1 and 2 Cooper Block, No. 11 Monroe street, corner of Center Alley.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all supplies furnished at the Lowest Rates. Liberal Cash advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. No unnecessary charges. No unnecessary charges. No unnecessary charges

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation in a first class hotel or saloon, by a man who has had twenty years' experience and can control a good custom. Best references given. Address "W. F. B." at this office. sel1

$10 A DAY made by any one with my PATENT SILENT OIL TOOLS. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont. oct

SITUATION WANTED—A Lady of Memphis desires situation, either in a public school or a private family as TEACHER. She can be commanded either in the city or country. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at the Avalanche office.

WANTED—Agents to sell the CRESCENT SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. Sewing Machine dealers will find it greatly to their interest to send for our terms. Address HASTY & INGRAM, 245 Second street, Memphis.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A large CELLAR, suitable for storage, centrally located. Apply at 239 Main street. sel1

FOR RENT—Store No. 26 front street; also, a fine Office on the third floor. Apply to M. A. PARKER, 13 Union street. sel1

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSES in Memphis and THREE FARMS in the country, near the city, with residences. LAND FOR SALE—Cleared and not cleared; with and without residences, in three, ten, and fourteen miles of Memphis. One on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at fair price for cash, or part cash and part on time. Apply to LOGWOOD & PEYTON, Attorneys at Law, aug31 No. 15 S. E. Lee Block, Union street

FOR RENT—A large, dry CELLAR, 22x28 feet, and ten feet high. Adapted to the storing of ale or beer; centrally located half a square from the Overton Hotel, on Main street. Address "H," Avalanche office. aug31

FOR RENT—A HOUSE to rent on DeSoto street. Apply to PRICE & TERRY, No. 15 Union street. sel

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant furnished, or unfurnished, front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, can be had with board; also a limited number of day Boarders on reasonable terms. Within two minutes walk of either Main or Beale street cars. Apply at MRS. R. K. BECKTEL, sel10 No. 63 Linden street.

BOARDING—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging in a desirable location with furnished or unfurnished rooms; also, day boarders can be accommodated, at No. 394 Second street, between Gayoso and Beale.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives can get board in a private family, large front rooms, convenient to business. Address X Y, this office, giving reference. sel

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—Part of Lot 59, fronting 22 feet on Chickasaw or Front street, running back 140½ feet to alley, with two story brick house on same. Terms, one-half cash, balance in twelve months with interest.

STOVALL & PLIPPIN, 27 South Court street.

FOR SALE.—One twelve horse power STATIONARY ENGINE and boiler—nearly new.

LUNN & MALLON, No. 204 Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE—I hereby notify all parties not to sell any goods (or loan money) to my wife or any other parties without my written order, as I will not be responsible for same. Christian Advocate copy. [sel5] J. F. GREEN.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that I will apply at the October term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Weldon, deceased. Parties interested can at that time attend if they see proper. JOSEPH COONS, KETCHUM, MORGAN & HITZFELD, Attorneys for applicant. sel2

NOTICE—I will apply at the October (1867) term of the County Court for letters of administration on the estate of Michael Murphy, deceased. MARY LEARY. M. COMBS, Jr., Attorney. sel1

NOTICE—I will apply at the October (1867) term of the County Court for letters of administration on the estate of Dr. C. H. Stanley, deceased. J. B. FARNHAM. sel3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of HICKS & SMITH was dissolved February 19, A. D. 1867, and that the undersigned has a deed of trust on the stable, stock and fixtures, to secure the sum of $[illegible]; and the public are warned against trading for said stock, etc., as the same is now in litigation. sel3 R. E. SMITH.

STATE TAXES—A limited amount of SCRIP for State and Special Railroad Taxes, for sale at MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 18 Jefferson street. sel8

STEAM ENGINE DEPOTS—Northeast corner of Main and Morgan street, St. Louis, Missouri, and No. 6 South Canal street, Chicago, Illinois, keep constantly on hand four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty horse power PORTABLE ENGINES. Also STATIONARY ENGINES of all sizes. Call or write for Circulars. aug29 H. M. AMES.

NOTICE.—I shall apply to the County Court, at the September term, 1867, for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Thiel, deceased. M. COMBS, Jr., Attorney. DENIS NELIGAN.

NOTICE—I shall apply to the County Court at the September term, 1867, for LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Delia Y Johnson, deceased. M'COMBS, Jr. Attorney. JAMES JOHNSON.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : : SEPTEMBER 15, 1867

PARTIES, as well as men, are to be judged by their actions more than by their mere declarations. We can ascertain the purposes of men and find out their motives more by their deeds than by their words. The whole legislation of Congress for the last two years, which has been under the guidance and direction of the New England Radicals, shows the deliberate purpose, skilfully planned, but artfully concealed, of Africanizing the extreme Southern or Gulf States. This is no new idea with them, but one of many years standing. Long before the recent war Mr. SUMNER, who is the best representative of New England Radicalism, declared that their object was to encircle the slave States with a belt of free States in order that "slavery like a scorpion girt with fire might sting itself to death." His policy was to confine the institution of slavery within its then limits, not permitting it to go to any of the new States, or Territories, and at the same time to make it insecure in the border States, as they were called, by hostile legislation, in order that all the slaves might be carried to the extreme Southern States, where slavery was more profitable. This collecting of all the slaves in the Gulf States, would, with their natural increase, have given, in ten or fifteen years, a black population in them of not less than six millions. In this way, when emancipation should take place, it would leave the blacks in a much greater preponderance than they even now are. The New England Radicals did not, at that time, either expect or desire the immediate abolition of slavery—but wished an accumulation of blacks in the Gulf States before this should occur. The war however came on and caused the immediate abolition of slavery, as a necessity in order to secure success. In this respect, their well laid plans, were disconcerted, but they did not falter in their purposes. Their object ever since has been to place the Southern States in such a condition that the white people, now residing in them, would be compelled to leave their homes and abandon the country to the blacks. A systematic persecution of the white race of the South, constant and unceasing efforts to ruin and degrade them—to deprive them of their property and their political rights, and at the same time to place all the political power in the country in the hands of their former slaves, without any training or previous preparation for the proper exercise of those privileges—all show a studied effort to drive the white people out of the Gulf States and to place these States under the control of the blacks. The whites, are to a great extent, disfranchised, and all the black males over the age of twenty-one, enfranchised. The Radicals know very well, with the examples of Hayti and Jamaica before them, that white people from the Northern States and from Europe are not going to emigrate to any country while it is under the control and management of ignorant blacks. In the Northern States where there are but few blacks they will not allow them the political privileges of the whites, and if they will not do so in their own States how can they be expected to immigrate to States where the negroes not only vote but where they will have the supremacy. The New England Radicals know that under their plan of reconstruction there will be no immigration of white people to the South and they do not intend there shall be any if they can prevent it. Their object is to collect all the blacks in the extreme Southern or Gulf States and at the same time to force all the whites to move from the South and settle in the North. This will be the effect of their reconstruction policy and they so intend. Men dont usually act without motives. Let us now inquire what motives can induce such action on their part, other measures which they have adopted show what motives are controlling them. The New England Radical politicians are the representatives of wealthy capitalists and manufacturers and adopt the policy which they consider most conducive to their interests. These men desire a dense population in the Northern States in order that labor may be made cheap by an over crowded population. They, having the capital, will then be able to control this labor—and the operatives will become the virtual slaves of wealthy manufacturers. If the South is open to emigration from the North and Europe the South on account of its superior advantages would become the rival in cotton factories of New England; but under a negro government there would be no danger of the South entering into competition with New England, because the negroes would never become a manufacturing people. But this is not all. New England wants cheap food also. By keeping the white people from the South and destroying the Southern market for Western produce they will increase the growth of provisions in the West, and at the same time diminish the price of those articles. In this way they will be enabled to get cheap food which they so much desire, and which is so necessary, with cheap labor, to their success in manufacturing. They know that when the South is Africanized there will be less demand in the South for Western produce and the white emigrants from the South to the West will become producers, instead of consumers of provisions. The blacks in the South may, and perhaps will, be able to raise the few articles which they may need, but will furnish no market, or but little, for Western produce. They will raise a little corn and grain, a few hogs and cattle, and a small amount of cotton. The New England manufacturers think the blacks left to themselves, will raise enough cotton to supply their mills and that is all they desire. They do not wish any cotton exported to foreign countries. By means of the Freedmen's Bureau agents who will, at the same time be *their* agents, they hope to control all the cotton that may be raised in the South. By means of a 'prohibitory tariff they expect and intend to keep out foreign competition, and thus be able to put whatever price they may wish upon cotton fabrics. If cotton should become abundant in the South this would enable the South and West, if white labor should be permitted to go South, to manufacture as largely as New England, and thus the price of cotton fabrics would be reduced at the same time the operatives would be better paid and labor of all kinds would be more remunerative. If it is not their object to discourage the growth of cotton why do they impose such an unusual and enormous tax upon it—much of which has to be paid by the blacks for whom they profess so much friendship? From all these facts we must conclude that their object is to decrease the amount of cotton grown in the South, so that they may consume all that is raised in their own mills and by having a monopoly they will be enabled to obtain whatever price they may wish. They intend by means of their agents in the South, who will be government officials, to get all the proceeds of the negro's labor, and really to make the ignorant blacks the slaves of the New England Radicals whilst they are deluded with the mere shadow of freedom without its substance. Politically they will be used to strengthen the Radicals, whilst industrially they will work to fill their pockets. Those New England Radicals, who are among the shrewdest of men, and whose fanaticism is the fanaticism of avarice, are using the passions and prejudices of others to subserve their pecuniary interests. The agricultural classes of the North and Northwest are and will be deeply injured by this policy, but many of them permit their hatred of what they consider Southern rebels to blind them to the wily schemes of the keen and calculating New Englanders. The poor ignorant blacks are being used as the mere tools of their ambition and avarice, and whilst they consider themselves free, are the real slaves of those whose ancestors sold their ancestors into slavery. They are tempted by the glittering bauble of suffrage to bind themselves hand and foot and deliver their rights, liberties and property into the hands of those who care nothing for them, save to use them for their own selfish purposes. What will be the effect upon the industrial pursuits of the country if this policy should be pursued must be evident to every reflecting mind. The grain growers of the West and the agricultural classes of the North, who are the consumers of Southern products, such as sugar, cotton and rice, would be the greatest sufferers. Foreign exports would be diminished to a fearful extent, whilst the internal taxes would weigh heavily upon the energies of the laboring people of the North. Even New England in the end might reap some of the evil fruits of their own misdeeds. There might not be enough cotton raised by an Africanized South to supply the New England mills, and they would then be dependent on foreign countries for a supply of raw material. The great body of the Northern people having to pay increased prices for all articles of clothing, at the same time they had lost the chief market for their productions, and being also under the necessity of paying high taxes for the benefit of New England bondholders, would begin to feel some of the practical results of New England's pretended philanthropy.

Having shown what is the policy of the New England Radicals, and having glanced hastily at some of its results, the question is now presented can it be prevented, and if so, by what means? The South is powerless. She can of herself do nothing to avert the evil. All depends upon the action of the Northern people. There is no freedom of election now in the South. Every thing is done under coercion. If the people of the North fully understand and correctly appreciate the policy of New England, they can and will apply the remedy—by taking the Government out of their hands in a regular and peaceable manner. The great source of danger is that they will not see the danger until it is too late to apply the remedy. Let the Southern people endure with patience the afflictions which may be placed upon them and remain by all means in the Southern country and not give it up to the dominion of the blacks. Kindness to the blacks themselves would dictate this course. They will perhaps find out, sooner or later, the purposes of their now pretended friends, and will see that their only object is to fleece them and to use them for their own partizan and pecuniary benefit. To leave the blacks of the South to the tender mercies of the New England adventurers would be unjust to this unfortunate race, for they would find, when perhaps too late, that their "tender mercies were cruel." Let a good understanding between the blacks and whites of the South be cultivated, and let it be remembered that their interests are the same; that what injures and oppresses one will injure and oppress the other, as the cotton tax, which is unjust and oppressive to both. It is not the real interest of the black race that the Southern States should be under negro rule. In that event they would rapidly degenerate, and become the prey of New England adventurers. The very best condition which they can now occupy is that of a friendly population among the white people who now inhabit the South and such white people as may be induced to settle in the South and become permanent citizens. To check and defeat the New England scheme of Africanization should be the aim of all men who wish well to the community, and desire its prosperity whether they live in the North or South, whether white or black.

These views are submitted to the calm and sober judgment of the people, and are not the result of passion or prejudice, but are logical deductions from facts that cannot be disputed. The policy of New England cannot be accounted for in any other rational manner. Many are supporting it who do not see the real purposes of the managers, and who will themselves be astonished at the deplorable results. To such as these we have addressed our remarks. We appeal to reason and justice, and the enlightened judgment of the Northern people. Will our appeal be in vain?

An assassination, the most damnable in its nature, brutal in its execution, and which eclipses every thing of the horrible that has transpired in this State since the surrender, occured at Jackson, Tennessee, a few days since. Major Thomas H. Hartmus, while walking leisurely along the street was met by a squad of Brownlow's militia, stationed at that point, who demanded of him, in very insulting language, his pistol. To avoid a difficulty he gave it up. One of the rabble then dealt him several severe blows over the head. At the same time shooting him through the abdomen. Major Hartmus had no previous words or quarrel with any of these hyenas. He was born in East Tennessee, was about thirty-three years old, and unmarried. He served with honor during the war on the staff of Major General Rate, and we speak from personal knowledge when we say that no more high minded, whole souled, genial gentleman ever responded to a generous emotion, than Major Thomas H. Hartmus. Since the war he had been engaged in merchandising at Jackson. The particulars of the affair which have reached us are very meager. By Tuesday we hope to be able to lay before our readers all the circumstances.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

There was $536,442 in fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau this week, and $671,500 forwarded to other points. National Bank currency issued, $71,860. Fractional currency has been reduced $671,700. Coin in the Treasury, $100,021,000, of which $84,873,000 is represented by coin certificates. Currency on hand, $46,350,000. Coin received for the last six days, $ 866,000. Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date, $60,371,541.

The *Intelligencer* contradicts, by authority of the President, the story that orders will be issued for reopening registration in the South.

Chief Justice Chase has returned.

The revised cotton regulations concerning the removal, weighing and marking of cotton, have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be issued next week. Transportation bonds are abolished, and bills of lading substituted. The use of metalic tags for marking bales is imperatively requested, and several modifications of former regulations have been made to facilitate the movement of cotton, and insure the collection of the tax upon it.

FROM EUROPE.

BERLIN, September 14.

The regulations which have been pending for the past two weeks between Kassan on the part of the United States and the Russian Government relative to a postal treaty between the two countries, has been completed. The arrangement having for its object the reduction of the present postage rates, and similar in its general features to the treaty recently completed with Great Britain, which was interchangeably signed, but the time when it goes into effect has not been made public. Among the features of the treaty is a reduction of fully one-third of the present rate when the mails are dispatched between the United States and any of the German ports direct and a reduction of one-half when they are carried by way of Great Britain.

MOSCOW, September 12.

The *Gazette* in its leading article pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on certain questions, as exemplified by recent resolutions of Congress; and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.

Papers and other articles recognized as belonging to the bark Enoch Benner were picked up off Cape Clear. The Benner sailed from this port on the 23d of August for Boston, and it is feared she was lost with all on board.

LONDON, September 14—p. m.

The Doncaster races have ended. The Mersey plate, valued at £200, was won by Wilson. Hermit won the 200 sovereign and Proposcer won the Doncaster stakes, valued at £700.

The annual race of clipper ships, from China to London, with a cargo of the new crop of tea, has been decided. Sixteen vessels started simultaneously. The Joping arrived first and won the race.

VIENNA, September 14.

Count Charles Von Frankenstein, at present performing the duties of Austrian Ministers to Copenhagen, has been appointed Minister to Washington *vice* Count Weydenbruck, relieved.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14.

A serenade was given sickles at the Brevoort House, last night, by the Excelsior brigade and other organizations. He responded to the compliment by a speech of some length, in which he declined personal or political issues, but said he had obeyed every order he received, and at empied to exercise his authority according to the intent and meaning of the law.

The *Post* says the large insurance and brokerage agency of J. F. Dobson & Co., of Boston, which has branches in New York and Boston, has suspended payment. Their liabilities are said to be $200,000. Many insurance companies of this city, for whom they acted as agents in other places, are sufferers by the failure.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.

General Frank Wheaton, commanding this post, was violently attacked by the fever last evening. General Griffin's physician reports all the symptoms favorable.

The deaths from fever to six o'clock this morning were 30 aygon.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE September 14.

The river is falling, with twenty-eight inches in the canal. Thermometer 90°.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 14.

Cotton heavy; sales 900 bales; uplands 30@31c. Flour quiet; superfine State and Western $ 5@5 25. Whisky and wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet. Corn more active and higher; new mixed Western 1 16@1 21. Oats less active; new Ohio 68c. Rice and coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; Cuba 11@12c. Molasses dull. Wool steady; domestic fleece 50@55c. Pork heavy, $21 75.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, September 14.

Flour steady and unchanged; superfine $10 25. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; No. 1 @ 90 Oats dull; No. 1 78@80c. Rye firm, @1 24. Barley firm @ 1@3 50. Whisky steady; 30c bonded. Cotton dull and nominal. Pork $21 50. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 13c. Bacon shoulders 14@14½c; clear sides 18½c. Sugar cured hams 22@23c. Lard qu-et, 18½c. Timothy seed dull, $2 65. Groceries firm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

OCOEE BANK NOTES.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee passed December 17, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned at the Bank in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 15th day of September, inst, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of the Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether tendered before or after the 15th day of September, inst.

S. S. RADENGILL, JOSEPH A. MABRY, sel5 Trustees.

D. R. FORSTER, Late with A. J. White & Co. CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, Formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors AND *COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

209 Main Street, Four Doors North of Adams,

MEMPHIS, TENN. se15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. O. F.

THE officers and members of MEMPHIS LODGE No. 9 and CHICKASAW LODGE No. 8 are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall THIS DAY at the o'clock p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother T. D. LOCKWOOD.

JOHN LINKLAUER, N. G. F. STRAY, R. S. sel5

NOMINATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE FOR *Officers of the Chamber of Commerce* FOR ENSUING YEAR.

Election Monday, September 23.

For President. T. A. NELSON.

For Vice Presidents.

S. M. GATES, LEVY JOY, A. T. LACEY, W. H. CHERRY, JOHN CUSHING.

Committee of Appeals.

NAPOLEON HILL, JOHN STEELE, J. U. NEELY, JOHN S. FARNSWORTH, M. L. MEACHAM, GEORGE WINCHESTER, TOM GAYLE.

Treasurer. CHARLES H. DORION, Jr.

S. RIDGELY, sel3 Assistant Secretary.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE law firm of SLAUGHTER & SWINGLEY was by mutual consent dissolved on the 10th of September.

H. C. SLAUGHTER, A. L. SWINGLEY. MEMPHIS, TENN., September 10, 1867. sel5

H. C. SLAUGHTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

230 Main Street, Memphis.

☞ Particular attention given to collections of claims. sel5

MR. VIGUS' SCHOOL,

Corner of Beale and Mulberry Streets,

IS NOW OPEN for the instruction of Girls and Boys for a Term of nine months. The apartments are handsome and the grounds ample. Mrs. Vigus' studio is in the same building. sel5

J. H. MASTIN, Huntsville, Ala. W. DONEGAN, Memphis, Tenn.

MASTIN & DONEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

OFFICE—13 1-2 Union Street, Lee Block, Up Stairs, Rooms 27 and 28. sel5

DR. B. A. POPE,

EYE AND EAR SURGEON,

WILL resume his practice in Memphis for a month, commencing on the 16th of September.

OFFICE—Corner of South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence, Overton Hotel. sel3

Paper! Paper!

MANILLA AND TEA PAPER

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

A LARGE and full supply of Manilla and Wrapping Paper Bags; also, all sizes of Seamless Grain Sacks.

Seed, Grain and Grass Seed,

Just received, fresh and genuine, and for sale low by

R. G. CRAIG & CO., sel3 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

No. 15 West Court Street.

S. C. TOOF, Prop'r.

SPECIAL attention will be given to Business Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Receipts, Checks, Dray Tickets, Bills of Lading, Account Sales, and all kinds of Mercantile Printing. sel3

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Law Court of Memphis, in a case wherein Oberneier, Friedlander & Co. are plaintiffs, and Webster & Co. are defendants, and also one order of sale from said Court in a case wherein Schwob & Co. are plaintiffs and Webster & Co. are defendants, I will,

On Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p m., in front of the Court House door, in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, offer and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the following described personal property, viz.: six or eight boxes of merchandise; said property will be sold in obedience to the above orders of sale in the cases above mentioned.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff of Shelby County.

By JAMES F. LANFORD, D. S. G. V. RAMBAUT

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Grocers AND *COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

No. 238 1-2 Front and 6 Jefferson Streets, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ A large supply of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc., for sale or to our customers on the usual terms. sel1

SELECT SCHOOL—LIMITED.

PROFESSOR J. W. STACY, under an arrangement with the Trustees, will open his School at the Central Methodist Church, Union street, MONDAY, 16th instant.

Refers to Thomas M. Allen, Rev. W. C. Johnson, J. T. Shanks, Dr. C. Collins, Dr. Mann and B. D. Molloy. sel4

E. LANE, J. H. MARTIN, J. W. LANE

F. LANE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,

Corner of Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments, and special attention given to filling orders. sel2

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Memphis, in the cause wherein Frank Hyde is complainant and F. M. Winters and W. R. Simons are defendants, I will,

On Monday, the 23d day of September, 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House, city of Memphis, county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described personal property, viz.: One lot household furniture, carpets, etc., to be sold in obedience to the above order of sale in the cause aforesaid.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff of Shelby County. By J. F. LANFORD, D. S. sel4

Partnership Notice.

WE have associated with us in the Cotton Factorage and Commission business Mr. ISAAC E. CLARK, of Tipton county, and in future our firm will be DASHIELL, HILLIARD & CO.

E. DASHIELL, Memphis. HENRY E. HILLIARD, Somerville, Tenn. ISAAC E. CLARK, Tipton county.

DASHIELL, HILLIARD & CO., Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants No. 296 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. se15

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store.

The sheds will be divided into five proof compartments by brick cross walls, and covered with tin. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so in the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an adjacent lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or so-ner. The proximity of our establishment to the river reaches the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantages of the position is equal to one drayage on all cotton sent for compression from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compression there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays.

H. A. CHRISTIAN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN BAGGING, TIES And Plantation Supplies Generally,

No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to DICKMAN, HILL & CO., New Orleans.

AUCTION.

Groceries! Groceries! at Auction.

BY MILES & STODDARD.

This Morning, at 10 o'clock.

A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer. sel3

Auction Sales.

WILL be added to our sale, on SATURDAY MORNING, A FIFTY SAW COTTON GIN, in good order, with belting complete. ONE HUNDRED COILS BALE ROPE.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., sel3 Auctioneers.

Extensive Sale OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND PIANOS.

WE will sell at our Salesroom on TUESDAY, October 1, TEN CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, slightly worn, but in good condition, and SIX OR EIGHT PIANOS, some of them from the most approved factories. A rare opportunity of procuring such articles at a low price.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., sel3 Auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale by Catalogue OF THE Library of the Late S. T. Morgan, Esq.

THIS is one of the most valuable private libraries in the State and comprises about Eighteen Hundred Volumes of rare and choice literary works, which I will sell at public auction on

Thursday Morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The above sale will take place at the Auction Rooms of W. R. PASSMORE & CO., 260 Second street, where Catalogues can be obtained on saturday, the 14th inst. sel1

W. WARD, Administrator.

Notice.

OUR charges hereafter on sales of Furniture and Merchandise in general, at auction, will be ten per cent. on city consignments.

W. R. PASSMORE & CO., No. 260 Second street.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,

General Auctioneer, No. 292 1-2 Madison St., Memphis.

STOCK SALES DAILY. GOOD STABLE AND FINE MULE YARD. Liberal advances on all property left for sale, and prompt returns made. aug4

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE Tax books for the year 1867 are now ready, and I shall immediately proceed to collect according to law. All tax payers who have REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY must come at once, or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables who are authorized to distrain and sell to pay all taxes.

PHILIP GARVIN, Tax Collector Shelby county 1867.

Office—Northwest corner Jefferson and Third Streets.

Appeal, Post, German paper and Ledger, copy. sel9

The Greatest Cough Remedy Ever Discovered.

DR. C. WILLIAMS'

Compound Pulmonic Balsam of Wild Cherry and Wood Naptha,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood and all other Lung Complaints, leading to Consumption.

READ! READ! READ!

THIS justly celebrated preparation is recommended by some of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, and will be found far superior to any remedy for the cure of all diseases of the respiratory organs. All persons who have used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Bronchitis, Pain, Soreness or Weakness in the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Throat and Lungs, admit its superior efficacy in the most unqualified terms.

BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, is promptly relieved and cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease, (Bronchitis) are Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Soreness, Weakness in the Throat or Lungs, Asthma, Hectic Fever, accompanied with a sinking of pulse or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the membranes that line the air cells of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. This Pulmonic Balsam immediately suppresses the Cough and Pain, subdues the inflammation and fever, removes the difficulty of breathing by producing a free and easy expectoration so that a cure is soon effected. It always cures in ASTHMA. Two or three doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of children in a few minutes, and it is remarkable how prompt it is in subduing the violence of WHOOPING COUGH, and effecting a speedy cure, and many who have been given up by their physicians as incurable in Consumption, have been restored to perfect health by it.

☞ Sold by all Druggists in Memphis and everywhere in the South and West. se9

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

OUR INSTRUCTIONS from our Eastern partners are IMPERATIVE. We must close out our Entire Stock of

Shelf and Cut Goods at any Price,

Preparatory to going into

AN EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE BUSINESS

This is an opportunity rarely offered to get your Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at a great deal

LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES

As the Entire Retail Stock must be sold Regardless of Cost. It is impossible to give in this space the prices of all our Goods, we SURELY SOLICIT AN EXAMINATION BEFORE PURCHASING, as we are confident that the prices at which we are offering our Retail Stock will warrant its speedy sale.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Dress Goods, fine quality, from 20 to 40 cents per yard.
Flannels, all wool, very wide, 25 cents per yard.
Ten-quarter Sheetings, 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Domestics, 10 cents per yard.
Whalebone Corsets, $1 25 per pair.
Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, etc., at half price.

Remember our entire Retail Stock must be sold at any price, as we intend discontinuing the Retail Business.

Ruffling, 25 cents per piece, all widths.
Baby shoes, a few more pair left at 12½ cents per pair.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves at half price.
Towels and Napkins at half price.

Country Merchants

Wishing to replenish their stocks at such prices as will enable them to make large profits, will find this a splendid opportunity and one but rarely offered.

Gent's Clothing at Any and Every Price

As we shall not keep this class of goods hereafter, we offer great bargains to close out.

Our entire stock of Summer, Fall and Winter Clothing, made expressly for this market, will be sold at a great reduction.

Gents Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Linen Drawers, etc., at half price.
Gent's Fine Boots, from $5 50 per pair upwards.
Brogans, Negro Women's Shoes, etc., at less than half price.

☞ If you really want Bargains go to

Bloss' Mammoth Cheap Store, se9 O. 297 MAIN STREET.

1867-'68. FALL AND WINTER. 1867-'68.

TO THE TRADE!

A. SEESSEL. H. SEESSEL, Jr.

A. SEESSEL & SON,

259 Main Street, Opposite Court Square,

Are constantly receiving from the Eastern Markets and Manufactories a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

Adapted to the wants of the Southern people, which we are offering at inducements sufficient to justify the purchaser. Thirty years of Dry Goods experience in the Southern country has enabled us to defy competition, as regard to prices and wants of the public.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Merchants from the country are cordially invited to give us a call. We pledge ourselves to show them as complete a stock of Goods and at as Low Prices as any house in the South. A call is respectfully solicited.

A. SEESSEL & SON. se9

FRENCH MEDICINES PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & COMPANY

Chemists to His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the hospitals or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorized by the government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & CO.'S medicines.

Dr. Leras' (Doctor of Medicine) Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY and POOR LOSS OF BLOOD. It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitution, as well as to persons suffering under any kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health par excellence in all warm and relaxing climates.

No More Cod Liver Oil—Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It is a powerful assistant to the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with great success in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to EXECUTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured—Grimault's Syrup of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N. B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & CO. is affixed to each bottle.

No More Difficult or Painful Digestion—Dr. Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most renowned physicians in all diseases of the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER, arising from the derangements of the digestive functions, such as GASTRALGIA, GASTRALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, etc.

Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Cured by Grimault's Guarana.

This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brazils, has been employed with success by the Indians to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in [illegible], as it is preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhea.

Ferro Manganic Powder, prepared by Burin du Buisson, approved by the Academy of Medicine in Paris.

A small quantity of this powder in a glass of water is sufficient to obtain instantly an effervescing mineral and gaseous water to be drank at meals, either pure or mixed with wine.

It is a most valuable medicine for persons suffering from Chlorosis, Stomach Aches, and for Ladies suffering from difficult or Suppressed Menstruation. It is especially recommended to persons unable to digest the ordinary medicines containing iron. This celebrated preparation has the advantage to prevent, in a short time, and to combine a certain portion of manganese, considered by the most eminent medical men as indispensable in cases of treatment by ferruginous medicines.

No More Copaiba and Cubebs—Grimault's Capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Where all other medicines have failed these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cures of gonorrhœa and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copaiba and cubebs. The injection is used in recent and capsules in the more chronic cases.

General Depot:

In Paris, A. GRIMAULT & CO.'S, 45 rue Richelieu. In New York, E. FOUGERA, 30 North William street.

In Memphis, G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main street.

NEW

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

SUNDAY, : : : : : : : SEPTEMBER 15, 1867

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	10:30 P.M.	4:00 A.M.
Through Mail Daily	1:00 P.M.	5:10 P.M.
Bommersville Accommodation Daily, (Sundays excepted)	7:45 A.M.	5:10 P.M.

Ticket office, 278 Main, corner of south Court street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express	3:45 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
New Orleans Mail	3:45 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Freight daily, except Sunday	1:45 P.M.	4:00 A.M.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	10:45 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Night Express	3:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, HAMPTON & CO.

There will be service at the Second Presbyterian Church this morning, at half past ten o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. T. N. Witherspoon.

Public Worship at Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Union street, at half past ten o'clock, a.m., and at early candle lighting. Services by Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

Services at Grace Church to day, at eleven o'clock, a.m, and at eight p.m., by the Rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, A.M. Sunday School at nine a.m. and four p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH.—No services this morning. The Church will be open at eight o'clock this evening.

Elder T. W. Caskey will preach at the Linden street Christian church to-day at half-past ten o'clock a.m., and at eight p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Elder [illegible] will preach in this church to-day, at the [illegible]

Hats from the lea[illegible] Memphis Hat Company's.

Is economy a c[illegible] only a penny advertisement.

Ten improved Bu[illegible] by Matthews & Alexander, No. 272 Second street, Ayres building.

The old, reliable and [illegible] of Madame Vincent is fully pr[illegible] the choicest of oysters, which [illegible] more.

Hoop skirts only seventy cents, at Kline & Co.'s. so-tu&th

MUNICIPAL COURT.—Meets on Monday next pursuant to adjournment. Motions will be heard on that day.

Ten horse powers for Ginning purposes, for sale by Mathews & Alexander, No. 272 Second street, Ayres building. 1w

El. Worsham, at his news depot, in the AVALANCHE building, has his counters filled this morning with the latest and the best literature that the teeming presses of the country has brought forth, among which we notice the Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Frank Leslie, Clipper, Metropolitan Record, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, LaCrosse Democrat, Waverley Magazine, Boston Pilot, Police Gazette, Irish People, Irish American, Irish Republic, New York Ledger, Turf, Field and Farm, London Times, all the French and German Weeklies, Chimney Corner, monthly parts, Peterson for October, London Art Journal, which XL sells for $1 25, all the daily papers, and a fine stock of new novels and stationery.

To purchase a fine hat, visit the Memphis Hat Company, opposite Court Square. 1w

Now that the fall and winter is fast approaching, this is a question that is frequently asked: "Where will I go to have a good, substantial fall suit made to order, or really made, at the most reasonable terms?" We cheerfully recommend you to the reliable house of Reid & Brother, 18½ Jefferson street, Memphis (84 Fourth street, St. Louis). 3t

Giving up the retail business, Elson's entire retail stock must be sold. See advertisement. su-tu&th

SHELBY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The regular September term of this court commences on next Monday. Court will convene at the usual place in the Library building on Third street, near Jefferson.

Table knives for gents' dress hats at Memphis Hat Company's, Miller & Leidy's, opposite Court Square. 1w

MERCHANT TAILORING.—Murray & RIDGELY, 31 Madison street, extending their thanks for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, would call attention to their choice selection of fall and winter goods just received, which for style and quality cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 2w

Ten-quarter sheetings, a few more left at fifty cents per yard, at Elson's. su-tu&th

MARTYRS TO CARELESSNESS.—If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. Fragrant SOZODONT, the world renowned antiseptic dentifrice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

VARIETY SALE AT THE ARCADE, 365 MAIN STREET, ON MONDAY, 16TH.—25 barrels flour, 21 barrels cement, 14 dozen brooms, 1 barrel cider vinegar, 1 barrel extra tar, tobacco, cooking stoves, 2 feather beds, 2 carpets, mattresses, clothing, furniture, etc., etc. Stock sale at 11 o'clock. Also one lot of shoe makers' tools, lasts, etc.

M. C. CAYCE & CO., Auctioneers.

The "Paris," a neat dress hat, at Memphis Hat Company's, opposite Court Square. 1w

Power & McGeoy, 238 Second street, have spread before their customers and friends, a choice assortment of everything new or fancy in merchant tailoring goods, at greatly reduced prices. Give them a call and be convinced. 3t

The late styles of hats at Memphis Hat Company's, Miller & Leidy's, 269 Main street. 1w

SHAKE NO MORE.—"Hesperian Pills are the sure cure for Ague." They cure immediately, are pleasant to take, and the best is, they never fail to cure—even the worst cases. Price only one dollar at the drug stores. Wm. D'Unch & Co., Proprietors, St. Louis, Missouri. 1y

Ladies' shoes at half price, at Elson's. su-tu&th

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME!—As you value your life, do not defer attending to that cough any longer. Go and purchase a bottle of C. Williams' Pectoral Balsam of Wild Cherry and Wood Naptha, and you will be immediately relieved of all your distressing symptoms. Be particular, and do not let them palm off any other medicine upon you. We respectfully refer you to the long advertisement in another column. 1w

NEW COTTON FROM ALABAMA.—There have been a few bales of cotton sent in from Mississippi, and sold by our cotton merchants at good prices, but new cotton from Alabama was received yesterday by Messrs. Mastin & Donegan, Lee Block, 18½ Union street, commission merchants, reliable and enterprising.

The "Sensation," new style of hat, at Memphis Hat Company's. 1w

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—Howard Association Essays on the physiology of the passions, and the errors, abuses and diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children's shoes at half price, at Elson's. su-tu&th

THE WINNER OF THE CAPITAL PRIZE—HOW TO UTILIZE IT—MULTUM IN PARVO.—The lot at the corner of Court and Third streets, to be disposed of as the capital prize in the next drawing of the Southern Asylum, is in the very heart of the city, fronting thirty-seven and a half feet on Court street. On this property four or five three story buildings might be erected, fronting on Third street, which would readily command $5,500 each per annum. In other words, five dollars may be so invested that this small sum will give the winner of the capital prize a revenue of seven or eight thousand per annum. Take a chance. Somebody must win the capital prize.

Fifty Carver's Cotton Gins for sale, by Matthews & Alexander, No. 272 Second street, Ayres building. 1w

French felt hats, late styles, at the Memphis Hat Company's, opposite Court Square. 1w

Official Drawing of the Missouri State Lottery.

CLASS 557, DRAWN SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

26, 15, 64, 25, 39, 56, 65, 3, 17, 52, 20, 72, 41.

CLASS 558, DRAWN SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

40, 61, 53, 13, 29, 28, 73, 73, 49, 64, 44, 52, 6.

Drawn twice each day. Over $100,000 in prizes paid each day. Prizes are *all cash*. Tickets cost from twenty-five cents to twenty dollars. Call or send for circular.

GEO. W. VAN VOAST, Agent,

20 and 22 Jefferson street, 21 Gayoso and 8 Water streets.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street and 268 Main street, have received Frank Leslie, Police News, Harper's Weekly, Country Gentleman, Welcome Workman, Home Journal, Stats Zeitung, Independent, Beadle's new Dime Novel No. 12, Little's Living Age, Freeman's Journal, Criminal Zeitung, Irish People, Irish American, Turf, Field and Farm, New York Clipper, Sunday Times, Metropolitan Record, New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, Young American, and Peterson's Magazine for October. Call on Emmons & Son for your Sunday reading matter.

Money saved is doubly earned. Bear this in mind, and read Elson's advertisement, and see the opportunity to save money. su-tu&th

A Word of Good Cheer.

Now that the depression of trade, the scarcity of money and the transfer of business to other localities tends to make our merchants and capitalists apprehensive of the future, thus causing a fall in the value of real estate, withdrawal of capital and population and suspension of manufacturing business, it may be of material service to the public to glance beyond the present, and to note the elements that indicate the future greatness and glory of this Queen City of the Mississippi valley. The extension of the Central Mississippi railroad from Jackson, Tennessee, to Paducah, Kentucky, and from thence to Vincennes, Indiana, where it will connect with the great Ohio and Mississippi line, will certainly take away from Memphis through passengers and freight going northwardly from Mississippi or Louisiana, and all through travel from the North and East to the far South. St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Evansville have fished away from us nearly the whole of the trade of Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Middle Tennessee. New Orleans is trenching on our domain southward, and St. Louis and Louisville are actively competing for the trade of West Tennessee. No railroad coming into Memphis brings much trade to it, and in the race for business it is falling far behind rival cities. This circumstance may be in some degree favored by the monopoly of much real property in few hands, high cost of living and other circumstances. Is there any reason for believing that Memphis will yet regain all that she has lost; will receive the trade not merely of particular localities, but of the whole lower Mississippi valley? A glance at the future will answer this. Five years from this time the Memphis and Charleston railroad will run from Bellefont to Cassville, and thus be nearly a hundred miles nearer to the Atlantic seaboard at Savannah than it is at present. This will facilitate the rapid and cheap transit of freight from the seaboard here, or from here to the great Northern markets. This will give us great facilities in making shipments, or in receiving imported goods. The Memphis and Okalona railroad will be built and extended through to Selma, thus bringing the trade of the richest part of Alabama and Georgia to this market. The Mississippi and Tennessee road will be completed through to Fort Smith, bringing a great deal of trade to this city, and forming a link in the Southern Pacific railroad line, the only line that is practicable at all seasons of the year, and eight hundred miles shorter than any either. The completion of the Memphis and Tennessee railroad to Canton, will bring at least a share of the through freight and travel from and to New Orleans by way of Memphis. The building of the great Mississippi river railroad will shorten the distance from Memphis to New York at least one hundred miles, and will connect Memphis with the richest portion of the State of Tennessee. This river road terminating at Paducah, will give a fair chance to Memphis to regain the freight and travel that will be temporarily drawn away by the Mississippi Central railroad. How will the Memphis and Ohio railroad meet these new conditions? It will be consolidated with the Louisville road, to which it now owes six hundred thousand dollars, and with the Clarksville road, and the grand combination will build a branch road, sixty or seventy miles long, from Mammoth Cave station to Danville, where it will connect with the road now running thence to Maysville. The Maysville road will bridge the Ohio river and be extended to Marietta, where it will connect with the great Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This will be the shortest route to Baltimore between which and Memphis there will be but one change of cars. This fact alone demonstrates that the future greatness of Memphis is certain. It is for our capitalists and business men to determine whether it shall be realized in five years or by their poster ity.

City scrip was selling yesterday for forty-seven per cent. The depreciation thus shown can only be caused by want of confidence in our present city fathers, by speculative manoeuvrers, or by ignorance of the real condition of our municipal finances. There is no reason for distrusting either the honesty, public spirit or ability of the Mayor, the city fathers, or our leading municipal officials, and it is not known that the depreciation is caused by "bearing" the market. The chances are that the low rate of city scrip is caused by the public not knowing how the city's finances are, and becoming alarmed at the common practice of making large appropriations where there is no money in the city treasury to meet them. City scrip should not be taken in for taxes or rent. There is already issued and in circulation dollars of it out. The paving of Main street on bonds that are to run thirty years will take up four hundred thousand dollars of it, and the paving of Jefferson street should more than take up the balance of this floating debt. The members elect of the Legislature from this city are understood to be anxious to advance the material interests of Memphis. They will doubtless carry through an extension of the city's limits, which will give to Memphis a revenue of a million dollars a year. City scrip is sure to go up. The demand for it to pay for paving guarantees this. For immediate relief the City Fathers may on the first of October lease the market sheds for five years, requiring payment for one or two years in advance. They can order their Tax Collector on Privileges to pay no more money to the Police Commissioners unless they demonstrate their honesty by complying with the law of the State.

NOT EXACTLY SATISFIED.—For a long time the old gas company was confident that the new one would prove a fizzle. Those getting it up hadn't enough money, and didn't understand gas making, and simply wanted to sell out their charter on speculation. The new company, however found capitalists who were willing to advance any needful amount of money, they hired men who had for years been making gas for the old company; they engaged competent civil engineers to superintend the erection of their works, and they have with astonishing celerity put down three or four hundred tons weight of mains in the principal streets. They have thus far done more than they promised, and they engage that the public shall have good gas at one half the price charged by the old company. The old company was astonished. It couldn't understand why the new company didn't burst up as was expected. It concluded that may be the new company wouldn't die and m ght know how to make gas, and as this might interfere with the old company's profits, it applied to the Chancellor for an injunction to smother this obnoxious new company. There was a high old time in and about the Chancery Court, and the Chancel or finally concluded that he really couldn't oblige the old company by smothering the new. The thing was alive; everybody liked it; it promises to be a sturdy and useful boy. He told the old company to "git." Then the old company wrote a letter to the Mayor, to tell him how ridiculous it was to have an election to determine whether the city should take stock in the new gas company. The old company in this letter claims that it has the exclusive right to make and vend gas within the city limits for twenty years; it claims that the consideration it gave for this big grant has been the charging the city for the gas it uses half as much as it charges other people. It suggest that if the new company breaks up the old then the new company will charge high rates on its gas, while if the city loans money to the new company, and then the new company breaks up, the old company will hold that all past contracts with it have been nullified, and it will put big prices on its gas. If these alarming threats failed to scare the city fathers then the old company begged them to remember that a popular election was a farcical way of dodging responsibility, because a great many fellows who did not own property would want cheap gas, and a great many others, not knowing what they were voting about, would vote "aye" on any proposition to spend money, and, if asked, would vote to loan a hundred thousand dollars to a dry goods store, a grocery, or a gas company. These conclusions, which seem slightly to reflect on the popular intelligence, were responded to by the City Attorney, who first thought "pooh, pooh" was a sufficient answer for such arguments, but finally gave them a serious reply. The old company is now considering what it will do next.

THE TOURNAMENT AT IUKA.—We regret that we have not the space to give as full an account of the contests at the Iuka, Mississippi, Tournament, which took place last Thursday and Friday, as we desire this morning. The object was to raise means with which to complete the cemetery being prepared for the purpose, the neglected remains of Confederate soldiers who fell in the battle near that place, during the past unfortunate war. A large crowd was present, and everything would have passed off without a marring occurrence, had it not been for the uncalled for and outrageous proceedings of a Federal officer, named something like Theaker, who came from Corinth, Thursday night, with a squad of men and took armed possession of the amphitheater and judges stand during the exercises of the succeeding day. His conduct was that of a cowardly bully, which we intend to ventilate freely in Tuesday morning's AVALANCHE. The capers he cut, in the name of a great and powerful Government, served only to exhibit the ass and the blackguard in himself, and disgrace the profession of the soldier into which he has somehow crreped. The presence of a military force at Corinth during the tournament, in the manner it was displayed, if necessary the o e at all, was justified by no cause that the visitors or resident people knew or could divine.

The tilting was splendid, as some of the finest horsemen of this section had entered the lists. Among them we noticed Mr. W. J. Cross, Mr. Wynn Cannon and Mr. Montana, of Memphis, all elegant and skilful riders, whose accomplishments was justified by the many handsome prizes they carried off. The following beautiful lines, have the sentiment of true poetry in them, which we take pleasure in publishing:

In memory of LITTLE WILLIE, youngest daughter of William and Rebecca PACE; died August 26th, aged two years and six months.

WEE WILLIE.

We weep for thee, wee Willie!
Though we know that angels keep
Celestial guard around thee,
We still with thee would weep!

Grief fills thy little sentments
With form we'll fold no more;
Hearts still thy little prattle,
Fond teachings lisping o'er.

Rob'd for Heaven! Grief would again
Dress thee for earth to-day.
For little feet adventurous,
Still smooth the thorns away.

What though another angel,
Glad Heaven bids also come;
We are bereft the cherub
Who emparadised our home!

Yes, two! for guileless Innocence
Was by her sever pear;
And, may be, other messengers
Played with her also here.

Countless hopes with beckoning hands,
And countless joys unknown,
Who will woo Willie, cherished us here,
Have with woo Willie flown!

One hope remains—keep humbly
In our bowed hearts a place;
That, in HIS great compassion,
We'll know again her face!

H.

We call the attention of the business community to the law card of H. C. Slaughter, 270 Main street, Memphis. He is one of the old and tried citizens of the city, and business entrusted to him will receive every attention.

GO TO LEIDY'S.—Miller & Leidy, 269 Main street, have the finest hats to be bought in the State. They have the latest fashions, and every style finds a place in their commodious rooms. They have hats enough to decorate the heads of all the gentlemen in Memphis, and in such variety as to suit all tastes. They have the Paris, the Sensation—in our taste the prettiest of all—French felt hats and fall hats of every kind. Their stock is always selected with such exquisite taste and good judgment as to render invidious remarks impossible. All our fashionable gentlemen deal there, and we recommend all who desire to be in tiptop style to go to Leidy's. Mr. Miller has been eighteen years in the fur and hat business, and is a master of his profession, as well as a worthy gentleman.

LAW COURT.—The usual number of motions were heard on yesterday. A few judgments by defau t were taken.

The cases set for trial on Monday, the 16th instant, are:

372 Southworth, Nanes & Co vs Apperson, sur part.
378 Fraser vs Gaulden and Bonds.
376 Duncan vs Toof, Phillips & Ulrode.
377 Haines vs Kehoe et al.
378 Rempner vs Pollock et al.
379 Miller et al vs Cunningham et al.
380 Jones vs Waddell.
381 Chandler vs Leatherman.
382 Gantt adm'r vs Hardie.
383 Herring vs Manning.
389 Williamson vs Jackson Insurance Company.
396 Allen & Co vs Winters.
400 Sugarmann vs Winters.
401 Crawford et al's vs Valentine ad's.
402 Meehler vs same.
403 Littlefield vs Hill.
404 Holst & Son vs Ware.
405 Tracy vs Lake.
407 Taylor, Cole & McLeod vs Clarkston.
408 Bates vs same.
410 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Day et al.
411 Vincent vs Littlejohn.
412 Chase vs Ewing.
413 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Quimby et al.
414 Same vs Same.
418 Park vs Hayfield et al.
419 Morgath vs Mallin.
420 Barton vs Miller et al.
421 Taussar vs Lotz, Windle & Co.
422 Jaery vs Johnson.

The writ of *habeas corpus* to take Mr. Milliken from the custody of the United States soldiers at LaGrange, and bring him before the United States Court for a hearing, was issued yesterday by United States Deputy Marshall Bingham. The officer in command is the same (Captain Hugo) who so won the confidence of the people of Haywood county some time since by his fairness and discretion, and he at once declared that he would obey the writ, as he held that the duty of the military was to sustain civil authority. Mr. Milliken will be brought before the United States Court next Monday. The case will be heard by Judges Swayne and Trigg. Its importance can scarcely be overrated, as it will determine how long after the re establishment of civil institutions military power can harrass in States persons alleged to have violated their parole by using insulting language in response to impertinent Radicals who have no connection with United States, military or other authority.

RECEIPTS PER RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE FAST FREIGHT LINE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.—Toof, Phillips & Co, 25 bro ms; R F Walt & Co, 24 bdls iron; Ferguson & Co, 30 bxs tin; J Bahr & Bro, 10 pkgs meat; Galbreath, S & Co, 6 bxs hs goods; J H Cash, 10 bdls brooms; Larry Harmstad & Co, 180 bbls flour; Galbreath, S & Co, 5 bxs bacon; French, Taylor, Lamb & Co, 1 mdse; Alf O Palmer, 2 cars mdse; M & T R R, 81 pkgs dry goods; J Rosenfield, 2 pkgs tobacco; S Rosenfield, 2 pkgs tobacco; Sydney Cook, 5 pkgs cigars and tobacco; Steiner, Bros & Co, 4 bxs mdse; Walker Bros, 10 bxs shoes; J O Williams, 2 boxes dry goods; Mack Bros & Bohm, 2 bxs 1 bale dry goods; H Deeds, 1 box hats; A Seward, 2 bxs mdse, 2 bgs bals; Cox Tagg, 5 bxs palm; Rice & Revel, 1 bx mdse; W B Knight, 2 bxs dry goods; Shepherd, W & Co, 1 bale blankets; Rose 1 & Co, 3 bxs dry goods; M Wolf, 3 pkgs dry goods; Geo Patterson, 2 bx books; W H Johnson & Co, 1 bx dry goods; L Heckl, 25 bxs dry goods; C L Pearce & Co, 1 bx mdse; Blotcky & Co, 1 bx cocks; Bedford Sharp & S, 2 bxs dry goods; B Rosbom, 8 bxs shoes; Levy & Miller, 100 bgs groceries; Owen, McNeil & Co, 3 bales cotton; J W Dickinson & Co, 1 bx mdse; Maxwell, 1 car sheep; W H Andrews, 4 sks potatoes; H Robinson, 1 sk wool; M G Flowers, 1 car wood; James Long, 2 cars wood; Patton Bros & Co, 4 sks wheat; Jones Bros, 10 coops chickens and 4 sks fruit; W J Johnson, 5 hhds tobacco.

An opportunity rarely offered to get your dry goods at less than auction prices. See Elson's advertisement. su-tu&th

RIVER NEWS.

AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SUNDAY, September 15.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

Yesterday was one of the hottest and most sultry days of the season. In the afternoon a wind storm set in with heavy threating clouds overhead, but no rain, although it still threatened at a late hour. The rivers in all directions are low. At Phillips' bar there is scant six feet reported.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, St. Louis.
" Champion, Cincinnati.
" shark (yawl) New Orleans.
" General Quitman, Cairo.
" Louisiana, New Orleans.
" Princess, Arkansas river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer John Kilgour, New Orleans.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" shark, St. Louis.
" General Quitman, New Orleans.
" Rowena, White river.
" Gleaner, Arkansas river.
" Louisiana, Cairo.
" Princess, St. Louis.

IN PORT.

Steamer Champion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was good on the levee yesterday, and all packets were busy loading and unloading.

Captain John J. Elson returned yesterday from Cairo

The new side wheel packet John Shackleford, of the Columbus and Indianapolis line, passed down yesterday. Water is of no consequence on the Shackleford, as none is used. Petroleum is the fuel, and the boilers are replenished from Hoffheimer's best old Bourbon.

The low water steamer Champion, Captain Gregg, did not get away last night, but will leave to-day at five p.m., for Cincinnati and way points. Thad. Writhlin is clerk.

The Louisiana passed up last evening. There was not a case of sickness on board, and Captain Phillips reported crew and passengers in better health than he ever remembered.

The Commercial, Capta'n Ashfor', is the regular Tuesday packet for White river. Messrs. Morton, Smithers and Robertson are clerks.

The fine steamer Belle Memphis, Heminway, leaves for St. Louis on Monday evening. George Deane, one of the most popular clerks in the line, is in the office.

The fine and swift St. Patrick, Captain Garrit F. Huis, will leave for Vicksburg and the bends on Tuesday. Clay Rice is chief clerk. The St. Patrick is a No 1 steamer in all respects.

Captain King, of the Gleaner, being unwell, laid over this this trip. The Gleaner went out in charge of Captain John Fenwick, who is a model skipper.

The General Quitman passed down yesterday, light. She is good as new.

The Champion came in from Cincinnati with a good trip of miscellaneous freight. Among her cargo was a lot of pipe for the new gas company.

The light draft steamer Pilgrim will be in port to leave for Little Rock and way points on Tuesday evening. Captain Elisha Evans is master and Lee Finney is clerk.

Captain Doyle has bought the interest of Colonel French in the steamer Little Rock, at St. Louis. The purchase was at the rate of $11,000 for the boat.

We see it stated that Captain A.d. Storm, secretary of the St. Louis packet company, is in Cincinnati. It is necessary that he should return to this port immediately. Winnowing grain away up in York State, may be a good place, but Memphis is a better one.

One-quarter of the Swallow was purchased on Thursday in Cincinnati by Captain McCarty.

"M," the web footed black and tan Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says in reference to the moving of the General Lee, that Hamleton "ought to send for General Grant." We would rather live in persistent use of wooden things. If it took Grant as long to move her as it did to move General Lee, another draft might be inaugurated which "M" would think no joke.

George Pearce, clerk of the Muscatine, died a few days ago at St. Louis, we believe.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Steam Navigation Company, of which Captain DeHaven is President, has been postponed until the 24th instant.

The lower reaches above Kenaux are now so shoal that the regular boats can no longer get over. The northern line will soon run two lines, one to Keokuk and the other from Monrose to St. Paul.

According to a statement in the St. Louis *Republican*, captains from that port now get but $200 per month; pilots, each, $200; clerks, $150 and $75; engineers, $200; mates, $100 and $60; watchman, $60; steward, $75; cook house, $125; cabin boys, $25 to $35; carpenter, $75. This will be noticed as a most remarkable falling off from the wages paid but a short time since.

The Cunard Royal Mail Line has now been twenty-seven years in existence. The Cunard company bought four ships to start with, and they are now the owners of twenty-four splendid ocean steamers, built out of their large profits, after paying splendid dividends to the stockholders. As an evidence of their prosperity, says a letter writer, take the present cargo. We have on board 70 first class passengers, who pay $140 apiece, making a total of $9,800 in gold. The freight is estimated at nearly $6,000. In addition they receive some $5,000 for carrying the mail (which is included in their annual subsidy from the British Government). Their expenses are about $15,000 the single trip—not more. These figures, nearly exact, foot up a large profit for the single trip. It is only necessary to add that two hundred of our two hundred and eighteen passengers are Americans, to show whence these gains are derived.

Two young women while returning from an excursion party on Thursday, to Sandusky, were caught in the coil of the steamer's stern line, and each of them lost a leg.

A silver goblet is being made in New Albany, to be presented to the fastest round-at around the falls. A pair of horns will be given to the fastest second class rowboat.

In some of the Scotch fisheries it is announced steam fishing boats have been introduced. The object of the promoters of this new plan is to send deep sea fish to the markets on the day during which they are taken. Should the system become general, a vast occupation will be completely revolutionized. The inventors do not as yet propose to cast the nets or bait the hooks by steam power, but confine their auxiliary aid to propelling the boat.

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,

Steamboat Agents and Proprietors,

Memphis City Wharf-boat,

OFFICE—287 Main street, corner of Madison.

se10

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
Belle Memphis.....Heminway, master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on MONDAY, September 16, at 5 p.m.
se13 FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Tuesday Packet.
For Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta & Jacksonport
Commercial.....Ashford, master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on TUESDAY, September 17, at 5 p.m.
JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
se13 No. 12 Jefferson street.

Regular Memphis and White River Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Augusta, Des Arc and Jacksonport.
Commercial.....Ashford, master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on TUESDAY, September 17, at 5 p.m.
LEVY & MILLER, Agents.
se13 No 254 Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

U. S. Mail.
Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet.
For Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock.
Pilgrim.....Whitaker, master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave for the above TUESDAY, September 17, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents.
se13 Corner Main and Madison streets, Or at the city Wharfboat, foot of Monroe.

U. S. Mail Line.
Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
Pilgrim.....Whitaker, master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on TUESDAY, September 17, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents.
se13 Corner Main and Madison street. Or at City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
St. Patrick.....Garret Huis, master
This splendid packet will leave as above on TUESDAY, September 17, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents.
Corner Main and Madison street.
se13 Or at City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
St. Patrick.....Garret Huis, master
This elegant passenger packet will leave as above on TUESDAY, September 17, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents.
se13 254 Front street, up-stairs

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Champion.....Gregg, master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above THIS DAY, September 15, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents.
se13 Corner Main and Madison streets, Or at the City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe.

Memphis and White River Regular Thursday Packet.

The magnificent Passenger Steamer

JOHN S. M'CUNE,

Will leave Memphis EVERY THURSDAY at five o'clock p.m., commencing September 5th, connecting at Duvall's Bluff every Saturday morning with railroad train to Little Rock, arriving at Des Arc at twelve o'clock m., at Augusta at ten p.m., Grand Glaise Sunday morning, Jacksonport, Sunday at twelve o'clock m. The MCUNE being very light draft, will be able to go through to Jacksonport and Paroquette Bind at all stages of water. W. J. JOHNSON, Agent.
ug11 LARRY HARMSTAD, Agents.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.

The steamers COMMERCIAL and ROWENA will form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White river.

The Splendid Passenger Steamer

COMMERCIAL,

WM. J. ASHFORD.....Master.

Leaves Memphis every TUESDAY at 5 o'clock p.m.
Leaves Augusta every Friday at 10 o'clock a.m.
Leaves Searcy every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m.
Leaves West Point every Friday at 6 o'clock p.m.
Leaves Des Arc every Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m.
Leaves Duvall's Bluff every Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The Elegant passenger Steamer

ROWENA,

JOHN B. DAVIS.....Master.

Leaves Memphis every SATURDAY at 5 o'clock p.m.
Leaves West Point every Monday at 5 o'clock p.m.
Leaves Jacksonport every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock a.m.
Leaves Augusta every Tuesday at 6 o'clock p.m.
Leaves Des Arc every Wednesday at 6 o'clock a.m.
Leaves Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.

THESE boats have been thoroughly repaired and refitted expressly for the trade, and having the mail contract for four years, passengers and shippers can rely upon their remaining in the trade permanently, and are the only boats having a connection with the trains at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and Hot Springs.

These are the only boats authorized to sell through tickets to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Washington, Arkadelphia, Rockport, Camden, Princeton, Tulip and Fort Smith, via railroad from Duvall's Bluff.

Time through to Little Rock forty-three hours.

Many pounds of baggage allowed each passenger by Stage Company.

Passengers for Northeastern Texas and Southern Arkansas will find this the most reliable route.

Time and money saved by buying through tickets.

A good light draught steamer will be run in connection with these packets from Augusta and Jacksonport, making two trips per week to Newport, on Black river.

Tickets sold for all of above points on board of boats or by LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
se10 No. 262 Front street.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.
JOHN B. DAVIS Superintendent.

Memphis and White River Independent Packet.

Leaving Memphis every Friday at 5 p.m., Commencing on Friday, September 13, 1867.

For Helena, Delta, Friar's Point, Su Flower, Carson's, Concordia, Mouth White river, Indian Bay, Saint Charles, Crockett's Bluff, Mount Adams, Casco, Aberdeen, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Des Arc, Augusta, West Point, Searcy, Jacksonport, and all way landings.

The Elegant and Swift Passenger Steamer

DES ARC

JOHN D. ELLIOTT.....Master
WM. H. MILLER, } Clerks. } CAD. J. HANKS,

Passengers ticketed and freight receipted through to Little Rock, via railroad from Duvall's Bluff.
W. M. ELLIOTT,
LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents.

The steamer DES ARC has been thoroughly repaired and refitted expressly for this trade, and the owner hopes that, by strict personal attention to all business intrusted to him, and by studying the interest of his patrons at all times, to merit a continuance of the kind support so liberally extended to him in the past, and for which he embraces the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks.

JOHN D. ELLIOTT.

N. B.—The steamer DES ARC will leave St. Louis on TUESDAY, September 10, at 5 o'clock p.m., for White river and all way landings.

JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.

The Elegant Passenger Steamer

INDIANA

Captain RUBE NEAL.

Will leave Memphis for New Orleans and all way points in the Bends every alternate SATURDAY, commencing October 5th. The INDIANA will run regularly throughout the season. Prompt attention given to all way business.
Captain SAM. SHOCK,
se14 General Passenger Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet.

LOW PRESSURE

RICHMOND

Captain STUT NEAL.

The new and mammoth low pressure passenger steamer RICHMOND will leave Memphis for New Orleans and all way points in the Bends, on October 9th, and will leave every alternate WEDNESDAY throughout the season. The RICHMOND will make regular trips. All way business will receive prompt attention.

Captain SAM. SHOCK,
se14 General Passenger Agent,

STEAMBOATS.

Memphis & Arkansas River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Commencing Friday, September 6th.

For Helena Napoleon, Red Fork, Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamer

Captain N. S. GREEN.

Will leave Memphis for Pine Bluff every FRIDAY at 5 p.m., making all mail and plantation landings.

The fine, light draught steamers

GLEANER, GUIDON,

Capt. GEO. J. KING. Capt. J. R. WHITAKER.

One of the above named boats will leave Memphis every TUESDAY at 5 p.m. for Little Rock, making all mail and plantation landings.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we assure our friends and patrons that we will run on regular time, and do their business to satisfaction.

DAN. ABLE, President.
No. 262 Front street.

Regular Alternate Wednesday Memphis, New Orleans and Bends Packet.

OLIVE BRANCH,

ISAAC JONES.....Captain.

This fine passenger steamer will make regular trips to the New Orleans and Bends trade throughout the season, leaving every alternate WEDNESDAY, in connection with the steamer HENRY AMES.
MARTIN WALT & CO.,
se10 JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet.

The new and splendid Passenger steamer

HENRY AMES,

J. W. HICKS.....Master.
THOS. L. CRAWFORD.....Clerk.

This splendid steamer will continue in the trade during the season, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY at 5 p.m. Freight for New Orleans will be reshipped at Vicksburg on the mail line from that port, by Bailey & Co.

FOR BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

To sail on the FOURTH SATURDAY in each month, commencing on October 26, departing at five o'clock, p.m.

FOR BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.
The United States Mail Steamship

TRADE WIND,

J. T. MORRILL.....Commander.

Will sail as above, from her wharf, connecting with the steamer ENTERPRISE for Isaac Memorial, Tuxpa, or Vasbel. All letters to go by this ship must pass through the Postoffice. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to

D. JOWD, Agent,
No. 110 Poydras street, New Orleans.

Important to Shippers & Consignees

**DIAM

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

GALLAWAY, HAMPTON & CO.

M. C. GALLAWAY, W. H. SHEA, HENRY HAMPTON, M. W. CLUSKEY, } Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS—Daily paper, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly $5

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 00 per square for first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Twenty cents per line for special notices.

OFFICE:

In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

We welcome to our columns this morning a new contributor, Mrs. L. V. BROWN, of Florence, Alabama. She is a young lady of great promise, and we predict for her a bright literary career. Our columns will hereafter be often enriched by her pen. The following chaunt to our "once happy Southland" is a melancholy wail, but full of sweet warblings and overflowing with rythmical liquidity. If true to herself, Mrs. BROWN will soon occupy a conspicuous place in the galaxy of Southern literture.

Written for the Memphis AVALANCHE.

MY ONCE HAPPY SOUTHLAND.

BY MRS L. V. BROWN.

My once happy Southland, arise in thy might;
Thy green brow is circled by dark clouds of night;
Thy day dream is over—by tyranny buried—
False chains now enslave thee, thou gem of the world.

See! hope through the drift cloud is glimmering afar.
No lining of silver guides thy beacon star;
But rolling in blackness they mingle in one—
A ship without compass, a day without sun.

Base traitors who worshipped now cringingly kneel,
Before thy enslavers, who no pity feel
For thee, in thy anguish, but leech-like they roll,
And fatten in gore drops distilled from thy soul.

Thy sister in misery claims thee for a mate;
The cauldon is boiling that is seething with fate;
Each bubble is swelling, and forging for thee,
A fetter as galling as binds Tennessee.

Thy bride robes are trailing, thy wings drooping lower;
Yet Southland! my Southland, again thou shalt soar,
Ascending in triumph, once more thou shalt see,
Vice fangners and minions all kneeling to thee.

Starvation is roaming from rockland to sea;
Help! Father in heaven, our trust is in Thee.
Now groaning in misery we kneel at thy shrine,
Imploring thy mercy—for mercy we pine.

Our sins have been legion—we know that Thy wrath,
Has kept from encircling for long years our path.
We feel that affliction is mercy was sent;
Thy nature is mercy, with stern justice blent.

With Northern Gomorrah we've nothing to do,
Corruption forever should firmly eschew.
Oh! hear in its vastness, the voice of our God,
My children I love thee, pass under the rod!

Hark! again hear that voice, a loud clarion peal!
Gomorrah! Gomorrah! my justice shall feel,
Cease, mercy, thy weeping, thy face shall in gloom,
Recorded stands ever, Gomorrah's sad doom.

Woes felt by thy brother waked no gentle sigh,
Now burneth my anger 'gainst thy pleading cry.
My sword ready lifted falls fearful with weight,
Oh! wretched Gomorrah, *thrice* wretched thy fate.

Oh! God of our own Southland, our ship's floating free,
Her white sails uplifted, turns pleading to Thee.
She drifts with, Atlantic, on angry waves near;
No signal gun answers her wild cry of fear.

"Save, save us, my Father," rings out from the roar,
Above mad, dashing waves fierce lashing the shore.
She circles the whirlpool—far, far out at sea,
No hand now can save her, our hope is in Thee.

Oh! unhappy Southland, in God put thy trust;
Our Father in Heaven is loving and just.
He's vengeful in anguish, yet seems far away;
The hour is darkest that heralds the day.

FLORENCE, ALA., September 5, 1867.

DEAD FOR A DUCAT.

A Gentleman Hunts for a Rat Under a Lady's Skirt—He is Discovered by His Wife—Striking Tableau and Killing Denoument.

A short time since the wife and family of a New York merchant returned from Europe, bringing with them a young German lady, who came

"Far, far across the sea,"

to visit some relatives living in New York. The moment the steamer was telegraphed as being below, Mr. L——, the merchant, left his store and drove to the pier, anxiously awaiting the moment when

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,"

would be gladly reunited in a loved embrace. The minutes seemed hours, but at length the steamer came. Mr. L—— in an ecstacy of delight embraced and kissed his wife and children, and after welcoming Miss Lena—the young lady—drove them home.

Happiness reigned throughout the household. The day was passed in romping with the children—those dear little ones who had been absent so long—in listening to stories of journeys through Germany and Switzerland, and in bantering Miss Lena with having come so far away from home, not to visit her relatives, but to secure a husband in a foreign clime. Dinner was announced. Away scampered the children, and Mrs. L. and Mr. L. and Miss Lena bringing up in the rear. The dining room was reached, and the happy family were about seating themselves, when the sound of music in the distance was heard. Each listened to the delicious strains, which,

"Like music of the sweet South,
Breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odors,"

approached the house. Away, out to the front door, ran the children in joyful glee, and after them Mrs. L——. "How delightful! What can it be?" inquired Miss Lena. "Some regiment returning from parade," responded Mr. L——, seating himself quietly to discuss the elegant dinner he had ordered to be prepared. Just then—O, horror!—Miss Lena, with a look of unutterable misery and alarm, clasped her skirts and gave forth a terrific scream! "Good heavens! What has happened?" exclaimed Mr. L——, rushing frantically beside her. "There's something running up my skirts!" she gasped, clasping the aforesaid still tighter. "Something running up your skirts? What can it be?" and dropping upon one knee, encircling Miss Lena's waist with one arm, Mr. L—— commenced cautiously, to feel under her skirts for the terrible *something!* "Oh! Mr. L.—! Mr. L——! what shall I do?" screamed Miss Lena. "Be quiet; don't get frightened," said Mr. L——, when the door opened and Mrs. L——appeared. What a situation! Mr. L—— upon his knee, one arm about Miss Lena's waist, the other—where? under her skirts! Mrs. L—— stood for a moment transfixed with indignation; then throwing herself into a chair wept bitter tears of shame, saying, "O, George! George! I never could have believed this of you—never!" Mr. L—— tried to explain, Mrs. L—— would not listen. Miss Lena, conscious of her innocence, but realizing the awfulness of the position in which she had been placed, began to weep as well as scream, when Mrs. L——, feeling she had been cruelly deceived, rushed angrily toward her, evidently with the intention of doing her bodily harm, when a large rat ran from beneath Miss Lena's clothes! Such a time as there was then! Mrs. L——, folding her dress about her form, jumped upon a chair. Miss Lena fainted outright, and Mr. L——, seizing the poker, commenced with his ratship a race for life. Up and down the room, here, there, everywhere, ran the rat, followed closely by Mr. L——. At length—"O 'twas a sorry sight"—with one foil swoop the cause of this terrible mishap was defunct!

Mrs. L. could scarcely forgive herself for suspecting her dear George. Miss Lena was restored to consciousness, kissed Mrs. L. a dozen times, and finally acknowledged the position was rather a strange one for a married man. But Mr. L——, after having placed hors de combat his ratship, restored tranquility and laughed good naturedly at the jealousy of his wife, resolved within himself that the next time he hunts for rats under a young lady's skirt, it will be away from home.

How Charles Dickens Got Some of the Names of the Characters for His Novels.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

LONDON, August 17, 1867.

I think I have made a discovery of some literary interest. It has always been supposed that most were a fictitious coinage of his own, and he has received much credit for his versatility. As a general thing I have long been able to contradict this, as during a protracted search among the wills of Doctors' Commons, I had stumbled on a very large number of the identical surnames used by him, such as Guppy, and Chuzzlewit, and even including Sam Weller. Among others for which I had always given him exclusive credit, was the famous name of "Pickwick," for I did not believe that, in this country, at least, any human being had ever legally borne a patronymic so extraordinary. I find, however, that even in this I was mistaken. Being at Portsmouth the other day, I spent some time examining the Parish Registers of that town, and there found a family of veritable Pickwicks flourishing between the years 1803 and 1814.

The baptisms of several children are recorded, and they are called the children of John and Catharine Pickwick. The father is described as a marine. The question arises, had Mr. Charles Dickens ever seen these entries? I think he had, and for these reasons: He was himself born in Portsmouth in the year 1812, and his biographers are kind enough usually to state that his father held an appointment there connected with the navy. Now I suspect that from some motive of curiosity, or others equally laudable, Mr. Dickens had searched these registers for his own baptism. He did not find it, nor could I, nor was he baptised at any of the churches in the neighborhood, and I conclude that this ceremony was omitted on the part of his parents. But in the Portsmouth *Register*, under the date of May 6, 1814, I found the baptism of Francis, son of John and Catharine Pickwick, and almost immediately after, the 28th of the same month, that of Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Dickens. Very curiously, the next entry is that of a Shakespeare.

I suppose this Eliza Dickens to have been a sister of the novelist, and that in looking at this particular period for the record of his own family, his eye caught, as mine did, the name of Pickwick, which he has since rendered immortal. I may add that Thomas Dickens, the father, is not described as holding any position of profit or responsibility under the Government, but against his name and descriptive of his profession is the single word "comedian." This, I suspect, is the true state of the case, but why Mr. Charles Dickens should suffer his biographers to repudiate the true nature of his parentage is a question he must answer for himself. I may also add that Mr. Dickens lawfully bestows those Christian names, viz.: Charles John Huffam. He is so described in the record of his own marriage at Chelsea, which took place in 1836, although he then signed his name simply "Charles Dickens."

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sold

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THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did to the city's interest while city engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, corner Second and Madison sts
Charges reasonable.

T. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer

ELECTION NOTICE.

I, S. BLACK, Esq., and W. S. WALTON, Esq., Justices of the Peace in and for the Thirteenth Civil District, having opened offices for the trial of causes in an other District than the one for which they have been elected, their offices have become vacant; and in pursuance of Law of Tennessee, section seven of chapter XLVI, passed March 8, 1867, I will, on

September 21, 1867,

Hold an election for two magistrates of Shelby county to fill said vacancies, at Esquire ARNOLD'S, Horn Lake Road. On the same day at the court house in the city of Memphis, in the Greenlaw Block, I will hold an election for one Magistrate for the Fourteenth Civil District, in place of Esquire Porter, deceased.

P. G. WINTERS,
Sheriff of Shelby county.

D. G. KENNY, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. J. B. PORTER

KENNY & PORTER,

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AND GENERAL AGENTS.

HAVING permanently established our office in No. 2, Kennedy & Williams' Block, corner of Second and Madison streets we intend doing strictly a Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and the surrounding country, together with Surveying, Draughting and Engineering in its various branches. The drafting of Grants, deeds, locating and estimating of levies, etc., also the Rental and Leasing department of our business, will receive special attention. Doing always our best exertion for the benefit of customers, we hope by promptness and strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

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THE present session (eighth) of this school opened on the

First Monday of September,

and will close about the last of June, 1868. The Principal will be assisted by a graduate of the University of Virginia. For further information, as to terms, etc., address the Principal, Somerville, Tennessee. The Principal would refer to the gentleman whose names are appended below:

N. B.—Those whose names are marked by the asterisk are, or have been, patrons of the school.

D. M. CUARLES,
Principal.

*MrsM Apperson, Memphis; *Mr L Frierson, Columbia, Tennessee; *Mr T Bankerville, Fayette county; *Colonel J R Mosby, Fayette county; *Colonel Tate, Memphis; *Mr W P Proudfit, Memphis; *Mr Thos R Allen, Memphis; *Mr Jas Sanders, Columbia, Tennessee; *Mr H L Guion, M mphis; *Mr L R Stewart, Memphis; *Mr J L Pulliam, Somerville; *Prof J C Phelps, Mason, Tennessee; *Hon J T Jones, Helena, Arkansas; *Thos Shapard, Esq, Tipton county; *Colon l A T Lacey, Memphis; *Mr S H Horner, Helena, Arkansas; *General Joseph Williams, Memphis; *Colonel M L Bell, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Rev W G Johnson, Editor Christian Advocate, Memphis; General B W Williamson, Memphis; Mr W B Miller, Memphis; Mr Law S Mayre, Memphis; Captain R C Williamson, Memphis; *Mr W H Smith, Port Gibson, Mississippi; Chancellor J W Harris, Somerville; Judge Humphreys, Somerville; Rev L R Rivers, Somerville; *Mr L M Scott, Somerville; Prof R D Boyd, Somerville; Faculty University of Virginia; Prof R S Jayne, Washington College; General F H Smith, Virginia Military Institute.

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3. Supreme Court of the United States.
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5. Chancery Court of Mississippi.
6. Probate Court
7. High Court of Errors and Appeals.

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TEXT BOOKS

JUNIOR YEAR.

Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Story on Bailments, Story on Agency, Story on Partnership, Byles on Bills, Smith on Contracts, Stephen on Pleading.

SENIOR YEAR.

Moot Courts, Greenleaf on Evidence, Adams' Equity, Angell & Ames on Corporations, Blackstone (4th book), to conclude with the Criminal Code of Mississippi; Revised Code of Mississippi.

A Diploma from this School is equivalent to a license for practice in Mississippi.

Tuition fee, $50 to per term, in advance. The term opens on the 9th of September, 1867, and ends on the 24th of June, 1868.

University of Louisville

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L. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
C. C. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology.
T. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Profes or of Chemistry.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.
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THE first term of this Law School will open on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867, and continue for six months. Instruction will be given during the course (two years) in—

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Law of Real Property and Successions, ALBERT TODD.

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Law of Contracts, Commercial Law, HENRY HITCHCOCK.

Lectures and Recitations in Polytechnic Institute Building, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

Occasional lectures will be delivered by members of the Advisory and Examining Board, on which the following gentlemen have been appointed:

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For Circulars with further information, apply on and after 8th September to C. A. Ranlett, Provident Savings Institution, No. 313 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.

HENRY HITCHCOCK,
Dean of Law Faculty.

sod w

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LEGAL.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Henry Blake, deceased, at the May term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., this is to notify all persons owing said Estate to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against the same must present them to me, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law.

C. W. BLAKE, Administrator.
No. 35 Front street.

Administration.

AT the April term of the County Court, I obtained letters of administration on the estate of David R. Leverson, deceased. All creditors of the estate are notified to file their claims, properly certified, with A. G. Cummings, No. 279 Second street.

VIRGINIA LOWRANCE,
Administratrix.

Insolvent Notice.

THE insolvency of the estate of John Bates, deceased, having been suggested by me to the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and having been appointed receiver of said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of said county, on or before the 9th day of November, 1867, or they will be forever barred.

ELEANOR BAUM,
Administratrix of John Baum, deceased.

Insolvent Notice

Of Estate of William H. Chambers, in County Court of Shelby County.

THE insolvency of the estate of William H. Chambers, deceased, having been suggested, all persons in whom said estate is indebted, will file their claims with the Clerk of Shelby county, properly authenticated, on or before the 13th of January, 1868, or the same will be barred. By order of JOHN LOGGUE, Clerk.

Administratrix of Wm. H. Chambers, deceased.

County Court of Shelby County.

Estate of James T. Pearce, deceased.

As administrator of T. J. Vandervill, executor, who was executor of James T. Pearce, deceased, I have filed a final settlement of said estate in said court, and the said Vandervill as executor aforesaid, or I, as his legal representative, am by law required to do so. All persons are hereby notified that I will ask for a confirmation of said settlement at the September term of said County Court.

A. D. HUNTER,
Administrator of T. J. Vandervill, deceased

Administrator's Settlement in County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of Geraldus Buntyn, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have filed our settlement of the estate of Geraldus Buntyn, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that we will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the October term, 1867, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Court House in the city of Memphis.

JOHN LOGGUE, Clerk.

R. D. GOODWIN,
A. R. HAYNES,
G. C. BUNTYN,
Administrators.

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Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the third Monday in September, 1867, at the Circuit Court House door, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., certain items or parcels of land, described as follows: One tract, containing (8) eight acres, lying in Shelby county, State of Tennessee in the (11) eleventh surveyor's district, beginning at a stake sixteen links south seventy-nine degrees west from a red oak corner to J. S. Dennis and Harry Wright's line; thence west with said Wright's line thirty-five and six-tenth poles to a stake, corner of R. F. Hart's; thence south with Hart's line thirty-six poles to a stake; thence east thirty-five and six-tenth poles to a stake on J. S. Dennis' line; thence north thirty-six poles with said Dennis' line to the beginning.

Also, Six and 10-100 acres, and described as follows: is range six, section three. Eleventh surveyor's district, beginning at a stake on Fred Brock's north corner; J. C. Counsman's south south ash pointer; thence east forty five chains and fifty-seven links to a stake with large white oak pointer; thence north fifty-seven chains and fifty links to a stake with poplar pointer; thence east thirty-five chains and twenty-three links to a stake with red oak pointer; thence south forty-five chains and nine links to a poplar and elm, on the bank of a small branch; thence south thirty degrees, east seventy-seven chains and thirty links to the beginning. Levied on as the property of W. H. Noland and wife, H. B. Noland, to satisfy an execution against them and in favor of H. B. Williford, administrator of T. J. Williford, deceased, for the sum of $1,000, and costs and cost of suit.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
August 5, 1867.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two plurees executions, issued from the Law & Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, at the June term, 1868, one in favor of O. R. Easley vs. W. L. Maxwell and M. J. Turner; judgment July 18, 1867, for four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest and cost. The other in favor of M. K. Tuttle vs. A. Garrett and W. L. Maxwell; judgment July 18, 1867, for nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest and cost. I will sell to the highest bidder in cash, at the door of the Law Court, in the city of Memphis, on the 23d of September next, 1867, the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lying and being in the county of Shelby, state of Tennessee, on the west waters of Wolf river, the same being a part of a five thousand acre grant, made by the state of Tennessee to John Strother and John Gooch, on the 6th day of May, 1826, and numbered 1,623, and which said six hundred and ten acres of land is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a red oak, the southeast corner of the Gooch and Strother five thousand acre grant, running north eighty-one chains seventy-eight links to a stake, a hickory marked A, thence west one and a half degrees east 36 a hickory marked A; thence west until the dividing line between this and the five hundred and three acre tract purchased of John Osborne by Mary Ann Maxwell, wife of the said William L. Maxwell, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1853, is reached at a stake thirteen links south of post oak marked M; thence south seventy-seven chains to a stake nine links south, twelve degrees east of a post oak marked M, thence east twenty one chains eighty-five links to a Hackberry, seven links north, forty-five degrees east of a oak marked M, thence south fifty-four chains seventy-eight links to a stake forty-nine links south, two and a half degrees west of a post oak marked M, on the south boundary line of the Gooch and Strother five thousand acre survey; thence along said southern termination of the dividing line between the six hundred and ten acre tract, and the said five hundred and three acre tract; thence east to the beginning corner. Being the same conveyed by John Osborne to the said Maxwell, by deed dated March 15, 1850, registered in book forty, part first, pages 501, 502, etc., of the Register's office of Shelby county, to which reference is here made.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
By E. W. CALDWELL, Deputy Sheriff.

ERWIN & LACEY, Attorneys.
august 18, 1867.

Administrator's Settlement in County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of S. F. Williford, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of S. F. Williford, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the October term, 1867, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Court House in the city of Memphis. Approved September 2, 1867.

HENRY B. WILLIFORD,
Administrator.

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Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder in cash, at the door of the Circuit Court House, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, on the third Monday in September, 1867, within the usual hours, the following described real estate, as the property of Wesley Cole, to satisfy an execution in favor of Elizabeth Rogers and against Wesley Cole, issued from the Circuit Court at the May term, 1867; judgment June 6, 1867, for nine hundred and forty six dollars and costs, to-wit: Beginning at Mrs. Roger's southwest corner, running east with said line to W. Caldwell's southwest line; thence south with Caldwell's line to E. Coles' line; thence west with T. W. and R. Coles' line to E. Coles' northwest corner; thence north to the beginning.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
By E. W. CALDWELL, Deputy Sheriff.
July 19, 1867.

Administrator's Settlement in County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of Wm. P. Reaves, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of Wm. P. Reaves, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at a October term, 1867, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Court House in the city of Memphis. Approved September 2, 1867.

HENRY B. WILLIFORD,
Administrator.

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Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Thomas S. Jackson on the 14th day of October, 18 9, (which deed is of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 42, part first, pages 128, 129 and 130,) to secure to J. M. Brooks the prompt payment in my mi ister of two notes therein specified, said whereas said notes have long since become due and remain unpaid; now, therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested by said trust conveyance, I will,

On Monday, 7th of October, 1867,

between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the property in said deed conveyed, described as follows, to-wit: Lying and being in the city of Memphis and known as lot No. 60 on the plan of said city, and beginning at a stake on Washington street at a point where Robins and Law's southeastern corner is fixed on said street, (its north side) in a direct line from said Brooks to said Brooks' and his wife Elizabeth's, which deed is of record in the Register's office in book ix, pages 516 and 518, to which reference is here made; thence from this point so fixed east sixty-one feet on said with the north side of Washington street to said Brooks' southwestern corner on said street; thence on and with said Lea and wife's west boundary line 163½ feet to an alley; thence west 61 feet parallel with Washington street to a stake; thence south 163½ feet parallel with said Lea and wife's west line to the beginning.

Terms cash. Title believed to be good, but I convey only as trustee. The equity of redemption is especially waived.

P. S. READ, Trustee.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Saint Mary's School.

MRS. MARY E. POPE,

RETURNED to Memphis, will open her School MONDAY, September 2, in the house occupied by Mr. Hines, next door to St. Mary's Church, Poplar street, and asks of her friends and the public the confidence and favor of past years.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on THIRD MONDAY (the 16th) of September next.

Only the same charges for Tuition as before the war. Board, $20 per month. Able and experienced Teachers in all the departments. Location famed for its health and unsurpassed accommodations; supported a strictly first class boarding school. Parents and guardians are invited to visit and see for themselves. For further information, or Circulars, address

R. G. DUDLEY, President.

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W. E. WARD,
Principal.

aug27

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